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PATTISON
ON
CANCER.

CANCER:

ITS NATURE;

AND

SUCCESSFUL AND COMPARATIVELY PAINLESS TREATMENT,

WITHOUT THE

USUAL OPERATION WITH THE KNIFE.

BY

JOHN PATTISON, M.D.,

AUTHOR OF 'DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN, WITH A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT FOR THE SAME;' 'FISTULA IN ANO, A SUCCESSFUL AND PAINLESS TREATMENT;' ETC., ETC.

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HAVE YOU ENEMIES?—Go straight on, and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk round them, regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character is one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks. He is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air. They keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded by enemies, used to remark: "They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavouring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk—there will be a reaction if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you, and acknowledge their error.—*Rev. Dr. Campbell's Paper.*

PREFACE.

My attention in early professional life was specially drawn to cancer, and the various forms of tumours to which it is analogous, or with which it is associated. The practical experience of twenty-five years has led me to a conviction of the fallacies that have obtained in the previous and ordinary treatment of the disease, and of the possibility of adopting a less painful, a less dangerous, and a more successful method. The treatment to which I refer, has been, in my opinion, severe in its nature, and often fatal, and unsuccessful in its results.* In a word, it has

* Indeed, a recent report of the Governors of the Cancer Hospital bears out this assertion; for, speaking of operations by the knife (and, alas! they can do but little else), they state, "that of 244 persons operated upon, the average lapse of time before the disease returned (and it nearly always returns in an aggravated form) was no more than fourteen months. In thirty-seven cases of operation noted during the past year, twenty-nine of them were attacked again in less than six months." 1862.

given rise to the conclusion (dictated by despondent helplessness), that cancer is incurable.

This conclusion I emphatically deny; and I do so, on the authority of my own personal observation. The advantages of my method over the old and manifestly unsuccessful treatment, are mainly, its safety, greater certainty of cure, and its causing comparatively less suffering, and less shock to the system. It may be safely laid down as a principle, *"that if success is to be obtained in treating a malignant disease, we should avoid, above all things, setting up or increasing any inflammatory action by irritating applications."*

The only known method of removing a cancerous or other tumour was by exsection by the knife, a mode admitted by its advocates as very uncertain as to its results, admitting at the same time its great danger (see notes, pp. 112 and 115). The treatment adopted by me is not only more certain in the complete removal of the malignant growth, but it is unaccompanied by danger, and less probability of recurrence of the disease. This I have demonstrated by exhibiting, in my last work, the per-centage of cases in which its operation has been thoroughly justified, by showing the number of instances in which the disease has re-appeared after exsection, and has subsequently been radically cured by enucleation. And this I have abundantly verified by the adoption of my treatment in the most desperate and far-advanced

cases. The advantage of it is further confirmed by its soothing effect; even in those desperate cases where the disease has advanced too far for its removal, it has proved most useful, by the mitigation of the intense suffering which always attends the ulterior stages of the disease.

In this method of treatment, introduced by me fourteen years ago, there is indeed nothing which ought to be novel or peculiar to this branch of surgical science; on the contrary, it is founded on the principles of common sense and reason. I do not claim that it is infallible, or universally successful, but I do maintain, that it is the best that has been *adopted,* so far as the nature of this disease is at present scientifically and practically understood; admitting at the same time that the application of such soothing remedies must necessarily be limited in peculiar cases, and must depend in no small measure on the constitution of the patient and the stage of the disease.

Another important point is the keeping up of the general health—a matter too frequently neglected, by the adoption of a proper medicinal and dietetic regimen. In conjunction with these, should be employed the use of the resinous alkaloids. These preparations have but lately attracted the attention of the medical profession, and even now, only those of the more advanced among its members. I have however, used them, and endeavoured to introduce

them to general adoption for more than thirteen years past.* In consequence of the success with which I have employed them, and of the large number of cases (nearly 4,000) submitted to my care during the last thirteen years, it is not unnatural that I should have many grateful patients and friends who are anxious to extend the benefit of this treatment to other sufferers; but to the non-professional world it may be matter of some surprise to know, that many medical men of education and repute, resort to the most unworthy methods of fabrication and detraction, in order to deter those sufferers, whom they are unable to relieve, from seeking assistance and relief from me.

I have often been sneered at as a "Cancer Curer." If I could justly lay claim to this title, it would to me be much more honorable than any other that could be conferred on me, a title signifying, "that I was able, through God's blessing, to cure a disease

* In 1853, I was the first to introduce Podophyllin (which has now become a household word), Hamamelin, Veratrum Viride, and others, now admitted valuable additions to our Pharmacopœia; but this honour has been assigned to others who first knew of them either from me or from having seen my prescriptions; for these medicines, Podophyllin, Veratrum Viride, &c., when I began to use them thirteen years ago, they were unknown to the profession. The fact of my prescribing them can be proved not only by prescriptions still extant, but by many living witnesses who derived benefit from them.

that has been the opprobrium of the profession for ages." Notwithstanding many well-authenticated cases on record, where malignant cancer has been cured, yet most of the leading surgeons of the old school, still adhere to the ancient dogma "that cancer is incurable." It was only a few days ago, that the husband of one of my patients in conversation with a well known hospital surgeon, mentioned that I had been the means under God of saving his wife's life, which had been despaired of, and that I had removed all trace of disease. He replied, "Oh! very well, but you know Mr. —, *cancer can never be cured.*" Never be cured! Is it possible that a man of education—a man looked up to by his juniors in the profession, should doubt for a moment "that God is not only able, but willing to give the means to men, to cure this, as they do, through Him, other diseases." Has HE not, within the last thirty years, given us the means and the surgical knowledge to cure many diseases, that were considered incurable by our forefathers? These facts are admitted by all, and is there any reason to doubt but in his own good time, HE will enable us to cure cancer? Doubting that cancer is incurable, is unworthy of the Christian, and of the man of science; it is as wicked, and as foolish, and as unphilosophical, as the opinion of the veterinary surgeons who pronounced "that the only cure for the cattle plague, was to slaughter the afflicted animals." Such lan-

guage tends to discourage all attempts at investigation, and all endeavours to try to cure. God never gives man the means, until he inquires after them himself. I deeply regret that I am not able to lay claim to the honorable title of "Cancer Curer;" all I can justly lay claim to is, "*that I believe that the treatment I have carried out during so many years, is the best yet known, it is free from all empiricisms, and is most successful in its results, as is shown by many hundred living proofs.*"

Another means adopted by some of my professional brethren, is to cast doubts on my qualifications to practise, for, although a Scotchman, I hold a foreign diploma. It was only last week that a lady now under my care, consulted a leading surgeon (one of St. Bartholomew's Hospital surgical staff) who told her, among other things, that my diploma was not recognised in this country, and that I practised homœopathy which was an imposture. These are two serious allegations on the part of the surgeon, and both are equally untruthful.* My diploma and

* This gentleman has made several mistakes regarding my patients, but finding that he was wrong, instead of confessing his error of judgment, he still tries to prevent all from consulting me—for he can never forget telling the Rev. Mr. H—, in 1856, that his wife could not live six months, although now, through God's blessing on my treatment, she is quite well; nor can he forget telling Mr. F—, in 1858 that his wife could not live a year; nor telling the friends of Mrs. B— in 1860 that nothing could be

my credentials have been recognised, and are registered by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration. This is the only authority in this country, and they have recognised me; I am therefore on a footing of equality as far as medical rank goes with any gentleman practising in the United Kingdom, for the qualification I hold, is that of the highest, viz., that of M.D. My diploma was obtained, after a severe examination, from the first university in America, and of such no man need be ashamed, for if we look back to the strides made in surgery and in medicine during the last twenty-five years, we will find that nine-tenths of the great and wonderful surgical operations, and nine-tenths of the improvements in the practice of medicine, and nine-tenths of the new and valuable remedial agents now universally adopted, were first introduced by gentlemen holding diplomas similar to my own. My late uncle, Granville Sharpe Pattison, who was professor of surgery in the Andersonian University of Glasgow and also of anatomy in the University of London, went to the United States by invitation, and was at the head of the University of Maryland, Jefferson College,

done for the poor lady; and when, months afterwards, this lady showed him her breast in which no trace of disease could be detected, he merely replied, "I could have done it better myself." I, with others, believe that if these ladies had listened to this surgeon, they would have found his prognosis to have been only too correct.

Philadelphia, and the University of New York, has often stated that the average qualifications required in America, were greater than those demanded in Great Britain; and that his judgment was correct, is shown, by the zeal and the successful labours of the American surgeons and physicians.

Indeed, these facts are admitted by the more liberal and advanced surgeons of our country, for it was only the other day that a very distinguished surgeon said "That the American surgeons were at least ten years in advance of those in this country, in all things excepting diseases of the eye."

The next charge uttered by this hospital surgeon was not so much against me individually, as against the whole homœopathic body. There are at present between seven and eight thousand gentlemen practising homœopathy, men of intelligence, of education, and honorable feelings, are all these impostors?

Truly allopathy must be in great danger, when all that its leaders can urge against such great truths is, "that it is an imposture." Is not this a significant sign that allopathy will soon be among the things of the past?

My treatment is homœopathic, not perhaps the strict homœopathy of some, who would even sacrifice a patient, for the sake of a principle, and therefore, as old homœopathists, sternly refuse to recognise the necessity and propriety of ever making any topical application to a diseased part, and who firmly

believe that all diseases should alone be cured by the internal administration of remedies, but mine is the homœopathy of the more liberal school, for although believing in and professing the doctrines of Hahnemann in the main, yet my experience has been, that local applications are not only beneficial, but absolutely necessary in many phases and forms of disease; indeed I know some gentlemen who, although professing the strictest form of homœopathy, and connected with its hospital, yet so far deviate from its teachings as to apply caustics almost daily in cases of ulceration of the womb, &c., I have found the use of decimal tinctures and triturations of great benefit in treating cancer, not only given internally, but as external applications; for instance, in that fearful form of ulceration, known as *noli-me-tangere*, I have found the 3rd decimal trituration of Aurum act beneficially.

I may here remark that all triturations designed for external application, should never be triturated with sugar of milk which always causes much irritation on a raw surface, but with starch. In acute cases I always administer the lower dilutions, generally the 2nd decimal, but if I wish to make an impression on the system in a cancerous diathesis, I could never accomplish this, by giving doses of the concentrated tincture, which would rapidly pass off, but by giving the 6th or 12th decimal I have found that they act upon those

organs and structure, that the grosser doses fail to reach, thereby effecting such constitutional changes, that all tendency to cancerous disease has been destroyed. And that this is a well-founded assurance is proved by the numbers of patients who have remained well for years. Again, in old chronic cases of disease, I have found that even what are usually considered high dilutions, have but little effect, as in many cases of ovarian dropsy I have found but little benefit from arsenicum of the 12th or the 30th decimal, but I have found much benefit in the continued use of the 200th of the same drug. I make this statement here from the fact, that many visitors come to my house inquiring whether I am a homœopath or not? And I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am a homœopath in the proper sense of the word; but I would much rather sacrifice the principle of homœopathy, if I thought thereby, I could save my patient, and in the surgical operation of enucleation (described at page 90) I frequently find it necessary to give both Nepenthe and Codeine drugs that are ignored by some of the strictest homœopaths, but rather than my patient should suffer, I would rather administer a drug that would afford immediate relief. I cannot conscientiously forbear to give relief, although I may, by so doing, sacrifice my homœopathic principles; in this all true men will agree.

A statement has been widely circulated that I had

a ward given to me in the Middlesex Hospital for the treatment of cancer, that this treatment was totally unsuccessful, and that the patients could not submit to its severity. In all this there is not one word of truth. My name has been confounded (I hope unwittingly on the part of my medical brethren), with that of an American adventurer, to whom a ward in the Middlesex Hospital was given some nine years ago, and whose treatment was to burn out the diseased part by the use of chloride of zinc.*

Nearly fourteen years ago I made an offer to the Hospital to undertake twenty-five cases, and to treat them by my own method, and the unsuccessful result of this application may be seen by a reference to the appendix.

Without enlarging further upon matters which are chiefly personal, among which I should be obliged to mention instances dishonouring to some leading medical men, I will only repeat that my diploma and credentials are as genuine and as respectable as their

* I have lately been told by several patients that they have been informed that Mrs. Emily Gosse had been under my care, whose cruel treatment and sufferings are recorded in a little book entitled "Tell Jesus." This lady was never under my care, nor have I ever had the pleasure of meeting her. She was under the care of the person referred to in the above paragraph, and no doubt her sufferings were aggravated, and her life shortened by the barbarous employment of pure chloride of zinc.

own; that my experience of this particular disease has been at least as extensive, if not more so, than theirs; my success has been unquestionably greater than that which has been realized under any previous method of treatment, and with this most unequivocal declaration, I commend these pages to the candid consideration of the profession at large, and to the study of the public, for whose perusal and benefit they are chiefly designed.

26, WELBECK STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.;
AND
10, CAVENDISH ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD,
LONDON, N.W.

1st January, 1866.

CANCER:

ITS NATURE AND TREATMENT.

CHAPTER I.

Cancer, its nature.—Cancer is a disease causing feelings of dismay and despair, combined with desponding and dark forebodings for the future, in the hearts of those who are afflicted with this dreadful malady; and this malady is not confined to the wretched hovels of the poor, but also invades the luxurious homes of the wealthy and the noble. It is a terrible disease, but not so fearful as old associations and old treatment have made it—our forefathers considered it to be incurable, but I am one of those who believe that God in His gracious Providence for His creatures, has in the great storehouse of nature provided remedies for cure and alleviation of all diseases, therefore it is the duty of those possessing the healing art diligently to inquire into, and seek after these remedies, as many are now doing, with great success; for in no age

of the world have there been so many and valuable discoveries for the treatment of the hitherto intractable disease as during the present century, and those diseases which were once the opprobrium of the profession, and the dread of the victim, such as cancer, smallpox, &c., &c., are now not only alleviated and controlled, but radically cured, not by old remedies, but by the judicious and skilful application of these valuable new vegetable alkaloids, many of which I have had the honour of introducing, and which I have amply tested during the last fourteen years, for during these years I have (except in the cases of a few friends) devoted my time entirely to treating cancerous diseases and the diseases peculiar to women. During these years nearly 4000 cases have passed under my observation, therefore I feel satisfied that I am capable (without egotism) to affirm, and that opinion is of value, *"that the use of these new remedies is most satisfactory in the treatment of these diseases, especially in those more advanced stages, when all hope has passed away, compared with the old method of treatment, which depends alone on opiates, thereby keeping the sufferer in constant stupor, which, instead of prolonging life, hastens its fatal termination."*

Cancer is a malignant disease, first appearing as a tumour, possessing a power within itself of extension and reproduction. The cause of this disease is unknown; for it attacks the healthy and robust,

and at another time, the sickly and weak. It can only be traced to hereditary taint in about 23 per cent. of cases. Age does not appear essentially to affect it; for although in the majority of cases it occurs between the ages of forty and fifty years, yet I have had cases in infants of eighteen months, and in adults of more than ninety years. We know nothing of the primary causes that originate this disease, for although we know that anything that causes much or continued irritation will frequently develope it, such as a blow, a fall, or a jagged tooth irritating the tongue or cheek; yet, previous to this irritation, the disease must have been in the system; for it is a constitutional disease, existing in the blood; otherwise, every blow or every cause of irritation would produce it, which we know is not the case. The only cause that I have learned from observation that will produce it (*even in a constitution where it did not previously exist*), is the frequent application of such caustics as nitric acid and nitrate of silver, when long applied to a mucous surface, as the mouth, tongue, or neck of the womb. There are many forms of cancerous diseases, as scirrhus, or stony cancer; medullary, or soft cancer, frequently called encephaloid, or brain-like cancer; epithelial, or superficial cancer; colloid, or the gelatinous form of the disease; melanosis, or black cancer, and many others, known by different names; but all slight varieties of either the scirrhus, medul-

lary, or the epithelial forms of the disease. It will be sufficient for my present purpose to confine my remarks to two or three forms of this disease; first premising that its growth may be divided into three stages. First, the disease appears as a small movable tumour—if hard to the touch, it is of the kind denominated scirrhous; if soft, it assumes the medullary form; or if epithelial, it appears, in the first instance, as a wart, generally with a small neck (pedunculated). This latter exists in many cases for years, causing no apprehension—indeed, existing for a long time, unnoticed, until through some irritating cause, its malignant character becomes distinctly developed.

This disease may remain in the primary stage for months, or even for years, before it is noticed or attended to, as generally there is no pain, and nothing to call attention to it. Often it is first discovered (if in the breast) in washing; in other cases, the nipple is drawn in; or, in a few instances, slight pain attracts attention. Pain, however, in the majority of cases soon occurs (not in all, for I have known cases where patients have died from cancer in its final ulcerated stage without having felt pain). At first a slight prick or dart, like what might be produced by a needle, felt at long intervals, perhaps occurring only once in four or five days, alarms the patient. The frequency and the severity of the attacks increase, and these are always most severe

when the patient is most comfortable and free from pain or anxiety: indeed, so severe and sudden do they afterwards become, that they often cause the sufferer to start, with a sharp cry of anguish. The third stage soon commences, when the destructive process increases so rapidly, as to act upon the tissues; the tumour becomes softened in its centre, the skin ulcerates, the pain increases, and the cancerous growth is matured. Such is a short sketch of the general course of a cancerous growth. But the different varieties of cancer, though they all run the same course through their three stages, yet, as will be shown, the appearance they present is very different; for instance, a scirrhous tumour may present many phases not usually met with in others of the same class of disease, and it requires careful observation, with long experience, to meet the various symptoms that may arise. These facts, however, will be more fully detailed when describing, as we will now do, Cancer, as it affects the different parts of the body, my intention in this work being to describe cancer as it does exist and the course it runs, when it attacks the various parts of the body, at the same time illustrating these facts by cases and letters proving that, even in the most fearful types of the disease, I have been enabled, through God's blessing, if not to effect a radical cure, yet to alleviate suffering, and to prolong life.

Cancer of the Scalp and Forehead.—The scalp is

not unfrequently the seat of this and other malignant diseases, owing to its vascularity. The epithelial is the most frequent form that cancer assumes on these parts, although in some few cases I have met with true scirrhus. In all, the disease first appearing, either known as warts, or as small tumours, usually called wens, which in themselves are harmless, but being irritated with the comb and brush degenerate into malignant disease. When the disease first appears as a wart, it may remain in its normal state for years, until inflammatory action occurs, and then the disease rapidly increases, destroying the integument, but rarely attacking the bone. Occurring on the front of the scalp it generally encroaches on the forehead, denuding the bone and leaving a malignant, burning, aching sore, with constant draining discharge. The pain increases in intensity, exhaustion and delirium occur, and the patient dies. In scirrhous disease of the scalp and forehead, the disease always appears as a small tumour: unlike epithelial cancer, it does not spread superficially to any great extent, but it either burrows, attacking the bone and exposing and attacking the brain, but more frequently a cancerous growth protrudes, constantly discharging a thin acrid heating matter, bleeding when touched, or when the dressings are removed, producing exhaustion and relief through death. In this phase the sharp darting or lancinating pains peculiar to scirrhus are frequently felt,

whereas in the epithelial form the character of the pain is more of a burning, throbbing nature, both are equally exhausting, and inevitably fatal.

MRS. L——, aged 54 years. *Cancer of the Scalp.*

About four years ago, noticed a small wart immediately behind the ear, it was painful at times; soon after this it began to grow, and rapidly increased. Sharp shooting pains were now very frequent, indeed, so severe as to make her at times cry out. When I saw this poor woman on the 29th July last (1864), I found a large ulcerated scirrhous tumour as large as the clenched fist immediately behind and above the left ear, discharging scirrhous matter and bleeding when touched, when the dressings were removed, countenance pallid, with great anxiety. Ordered it dressings of hydrastis lotion, which speedily afforded relief.

MRS. J——, aged 31 years. *Malignant Ulceration of the Scalp.*

This lady had been troubled with wens or steatomatous tumours in her head for many years; until lately they had been painless. Thought nothing of them, only when brushing her hair they felt sore. About two months before consulting me they commenced discharging matter, and bled; they would not heal, but being more disagreeable than painful, she determined to consult her medical adviser, who sent her to me. On examination I found seven small wens all in a state of ulceration, produced by the brush and comb; the ulceration was evidently malignant, judging from the character of discharge and from their

tendency to bleed. On my recommendation she consented to their removal by enucleation in June, 1861, and early in August of the same year she returned home quite well.

Dr. M——. *Malignant Ulceration (Epithelial) of the Forehead.*

This gentleman was a dear and valued friend. He was staff-surgeon to H.M. —th Regiment of Foot. When a boy at the Westminster school he received a blow from a cricket-ball on the forehead; a small, hard, pea-like tumour remained for years, which was only a very slight disfigurement to an unusually handsome man. At the suggestion of some brother surgeon he allowed it to be exsected; soon after the operation it reappeared in the worst form of eroding ulceration (this eroding ulceration, or what is known as lupus non exedens, is in my opinion merely a form of cancerous disease belonging to the epithelial phase). Dr. M—— then consulted Mr. P——, of St. Bartholomew's, who again operated. As might be expected, recurrence of disease took place; he then placed himself under the care of Mr. S——, who burnt it three times with nitrate of mercury, one of the most painful caustics known; but such was the fortitude of my dear friend, that he, Mr. S—— (who is chiefly in the habit of applying these painful remedies in the treatment of skin diseases), himself expressed great surprise at his endurance and patience under such a fearful ordeal. These applications failed. At this time the Rev. H. Reed, with his chlorine gas, was in the zenith of his transitory reputation. Dr. M——, over-persuaded, though against his own opinion, placed himself under the care of the reverend cancer curer. During the third application, although conducted by the reverend gentleman himself, the

boiling acid (sulphuric) was allowed to boil over through the tube on the already exquisitely sensitive sore. The reader may imagine (but God grant may he never feel) the agony my poor friend then endured. This sealed his fate. Next day it was discovered that the frontal bone was partially destroyed. Notwithstanding this, the reverend gentleman next day called on my friend, said that the operation of yesterday was what he desired, and that he now pronounced him cured, and asked for a certificate to that effect. Dr. M—— knew only too well the nature of the "*cure*," which would terminate in death, and refused the curate's modest request.

Shortly after this, through the persuasion of some of my friends, Dr. M—— was induced to send for me (although as he afterwards told me, he had been strongly prejudiced against me). On my first visit I found him lying in bed tossing about in agony. He had been confined to bed for nearly two months, and only enormous doses of morphine, chlorodyne, &c., &c., afforded any relief. I examined the sore, rendered dreadful by fearful malpractice. After this my poor friend, looking intently in my face, said, "Dr. Pattison, can you cure me?" In reply, I said, "Dr. M——, *No*; but I hope to be able, by God's blessing, to afford you relief." He clasped my hand, and said, "I know you have told me the truth, and I leave myself in your hands." God did bless the means to a greater extent than I expected. From fearful suffering and from a bed of torture he was raised up, and within six weeks from the time I first saw him he was able to accompany my family to Bognor, and so rapid was the improvement, especially in freedom from pain, that he was able to take long walks, bathe, and otherwise enjoy himself; but I knew from the nature of his disease that this could not continue, as I feared the effects of the cold of the approaching winter on so large a denuded

surface. My fears were too sadly realised, for in the following spring he was removed to that home where there is neither pain nor suffering. In this case I am confident that if my dear and valued friend had allowed the small tumour caused by the cricket-ball to remain untouched, he might now have been alive, the pride of his regiment, and the comfort of his family and friends. This is a sad case, but it proves the truth of what I am so anxious to maintain, that death and sorrow always follow the improper treatment of such tumours.

Cancer of the Orbit, Eye, and Cheek.—Cancer of the eye and orbit is not unfrequent. Generally, however, the orbit is attacked not primarily, but secondarily—*i. e.*, cancerous deposits seldom take place in the orbit or eyeball unless they exist for some time in other parts of the body. However, there are many exceptions to this, where we find the disease appearing in the eyeball without any marked evidence of its existence in other parts. More frequently, however, it is not so. In the last stages of scirrhus of the breast, it is not unusual for cancerous cells to be deposited in the eye or in the orbit, destroying sight, and if in the orbit, causing the ball to protrude: this occurs only in the last stages of the disease. I have met several cases where the disease commenced at the outer angle of the lower eyelid, and gradually destroyed the adjoining parts until the eye was injured, the aqueous humour escaped, and sight was destroyed. The nose and cheek are more liable to the epithelial form of disease

than to true scirrhus, but I have met several cases of the latter disease in these parts. When epithelial ulceration occurs here, it is usually called lupus, which again is subdivided into lupus exedens and lupus non exedens (*i. e.*, superficial or deep-burrowing lupus). I consider that, being malignant, there is such a great family likeness to epithelial cancer that very few can tell the difference. At first a small wart or mole may be observed, or, may be, a small tumour, the size and feel of a large shot, may be felt under the skin. It may have been there for years, daily seen, but causing no anxiety. By and by, from some cause or other, this wart or mole may become irritated, its head may be rubbed off, and it will not heal. "The dear old family doctor" is called in; "it is nothing, it will soon heal," and immediately applies lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) to the sore. If true epithelial cancer, then the patient's doom is sealed; the sore not only never heals, but spreads with such rapidity, destroying all the tissues in its path, so that it has well-earned the name of lupus (*wolf*). This eating, devouring ulceration may go on until half the face is destroyed. Surprising, however, as it may seem, yet the suffering in this fearful form of disease is not so great as might be supposed—more of a burning, gnawing sensation than acute pain. The constant discharge, and the escape of saliva so necessary for digestion, soon induces such great emaciation that the poor

sufferer rapidly sinks. On the other hand, if the scirrhous form attacks these parts, the process of decay is more rapid, the deeper seated tissues are destroyed, excruciating pain (especially that awful darting pain, as if a red-hot skewer were thrust through the parts and head) becomes more frequent and more violent, until from pain and exhaustion the patient soon sinks to his rest.

I could transcribe many cases from my Case Book to illustrate these remarks, but space forbids; and I think one letter which a grateful patient wrote to the *Times* (which, of course, neither he nor I having any influence there, was never published) will be sufficient to prove that the treatment I employ is far better adapted for curing these diseases than either caustics or the knife, to which the profession, alas, always have recourse.

THORN COTTAGE; 17*th April*, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I am most happy to forward you the rough copy of the statement of my case, which I wrote for insertion in the *Times*, and which I deeply regret was not admitted. It is now more than a year since I wrote it; and I can now add a stronger testimony to the efficacy of your mode of *cure*. There is not the slightest appearance of any return of the tumour, and, through the blessing of God, my general health has been better during the last year than since my return to Europe. I am glad of an opportunity of my case being more generally known, and I have done all in my power to make it so, not only from a feeling of gratitude to God for providentially directing me to you,

but also of being the means of doing good to my fellow creatures.

I am, dear Sir, with much regard,
Yours truly,
(Signed) WM. MAYNARD.

John Pattison, Esq., M.D.

Mr. Maynard relates the history of his case so well in a letter he wrote to the *Times* newspaper, with the hope that they would publish it, that I, with his permission, publish what the *Times* refused.

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—The columns of your valuable paper appear to be ever open for the diffusion of information which may tend to the alleviation of suffering humanity. Therefore I am induced to address you on what is to myself a subject of gratitude to God, and may be an encouragement to others. I have been for many years a resident in a hot, unhealthy colony, on the continent of South America. A few years before I returned to England a small tumour formed near my right eye, which, probably, may have been increased by my own attempts to remove it. On my arrival in London, in 1854, I applied to one of the first surgeons, but his treatment was of no service to me. Subsequently I applied to others in the profession, one of whom removed the tumour with a knife, and afterwards applied caustic; but immediately it began to grow more rapidly than before. Again the caustic was applied more liberally by both the surgeons, and I hoped for a complete cure. But alas, no; it increased more rapidly, and became larger still. I then began to fear there was no hope of cure, when I accidentally saw in

one of the daily papers a notice of a grateful acknowledgment of the successful mode of cure of cancer, without surgical operation, by Dr. John Pattison, of St. John's Wood. I immediately consulted Dr. Pattison on my own case. He did not say it was CANCER, but thought it was likely to be dangerous, being so near the eye, though, as the bone was not affected, he had no doubt of its being curable. He said that after a few days' consideration, if I felt disposed, he would make a trial of it. I felt no hesitation, and called upon him on the day appointed; he commenced his treatment, and by the end of the second week the tumour came clean out of the flesh, and by the end of the month new flesh was formed and the skin entirely healed; several months have since elapsed, and there is no appearance of its return.

Through the blessing of God on the means employed by Dr. Pattison, many sufferers have been successfully relieved and cured, and there are not a few that can bear testimony, if required. I am anxious to add my testimony, and if possible make it more known, and many others may receive the like benefit. If you will kindly afford space for this simple relation of facts, you will confer on me a great favour, and, I trust, be instrumental of good to many.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) WM. MAYNARD.

March 13th, 1860.

I enclose my card.

Cancer of the Lip.—This disease is met with daily, and scirrhus is the usual form. Many exciting causes are to be found—as smoking a clay pipe, the bad habit of biting the lip, and a frequent cause

wetting or licking postage stamps, &c., &c. (of course disease must exist in an incipient form before any exciting cause can call it into active growth). Most frequently it first appears as a small hard tumour, not unlike a small shot, immediately under the skin of the lip. A little pricking pain is felt at times, a sense of uneasiness occurs. In some cases a small tumour appears immediately under the surface like a blue speck. A doctor is consulted, and either caustic (nitrate of silver) is applied, or, worse still, the knife. In the first case the sore never heals, it increases rapidly; in the other (the knife) if it does heal, it soon reappears, and the disease rapidly increases, not only involving the original diseased portion alone, but soon the whole of the lower lip is eaten away, the saliva pours constantly from the mouth, the glands under the chin (the lingual) soon become enlarged, and the fearful infection spreads to the glands of the neck. Speech and deglutition are very imperfect, the process of digestion is interfered with, exhaustion occurs, and death soon relieves the sufferer from his misery. Such is the usual course of this disease, yet terrible as it really is, not only relief, but cure in many cases can be effected through God's blessing, and the use of those means He has given us, as I prove by two or three cases selected from many of a similar character.

MRS. BRUNYEA, aged 29 years.
Malignant Tumour on the Upper Lip.

Is the mother of six children, and has generally enjoyed good health. First noticed a small lump on her lip about three years ago: latterly it has rapidly increased. I commenced treatment on 19th January, 1859, and she returned home quite well on the 7th February following.

Last November (1864) I received a letter from this lady, in which she states she remained quite well—a period of nearly six years. If the knife had been employed, in all human probability she would not have lived as many months.

CAPTAIN D——, aged 58 years. *Cancer of the Lip.*

This gentleman called upon me on the 27th November, 1855. About two years previous a small hard tumour appeared upon the lip, which gave no pain or uneasiness. Unfortunately, in February, 1856, he fell and broke a tooth, injuring the lip; soon afterwards he felt sharp darting pains. Soon after this he went to Harrogate, and placed himself under the care of a Galvanist, who eased the pain, but did not check the disease. He then placed himself under the care of Dr. ——, of Birkenhead, who applied caustics, immediately after which it rapidly increased. He then placed himself under the care of Dr. Oldham, of Birmingham, who promised to cure it in three weeks. He applied powders and plasters in vain, for the patient, after remaining under the doctor's care for more than four months, found himself much worse. He then came up to me, when I found extensive disease involving not only the lower lip, but also a portion of the chin. I undertook this

unpromising case, and in two months he returned home quite well. I have heard from him repeatedly, and at this date he is as well as ever he had been.

I have heard from this gentleman several times since he left London, and although it is now nine years since he was under my care, he has remained quite well ever since.

The following letter will show the feelings of a grateful heart. It was a case of cancer of the lip:—

SHUTLANGEE; 12*th January*, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I received yours this morning, and was pleased to hear from you concerning my brother's child. A gentleman said "that it ought to be advertised in all the papers in England:" and my lip is *quite well.* Every person thinks that you have made a capital cure, and they are very glad that there is a gentleman who can do such wonderful cures. My doctor asked me "how you got it out" *without burning or cutting?* I have recommended one lady from Little Houghton, near Northampton. Mrs. N—— sends her best respects to you, and feels much obliged for the good cure.

Yours truly,
W. N——.

P.S.—My brother happened to come to see me to-day; and I gave him your letter, and he said he would send you the full particulars about the child of which he would be proud to do. Happy new year to you and family, hoping you may live many years to relieve us poor mortals, and when you die, God may bless you and your family for the

good you have done; that is my earnest prayer. From one that knows your worth.

W. N.

Cancer of the Tongue.—This is a common disease, more frequently met with in men than in women—during the last year I have seen only some five cases in the female, and some seventeen in the male.—A small lump is felt, causing no pain at first, only a sense of uneasiness, or the ragged edge of a tooth may have caused a sore. The family friend is consulted, he smiles at the little annoyance, touches it with caustic, and promises that it will be well in a few days. This caustic application causes a simple sore to become malignant (for it is a golden rule, though daily infringed, "that *a sore in a mucous membrane should never be touched with caustics*"). The sore, instead of healing "as promised," grows bigger, it bleeds, at times profusely, deglutition becomes more difficult and painful, the neighbouring glands being excited, the saliva becomes profuse and of a ropy consistency, the darting agonizing pains become more frequent, not only through the tongue but also in the ear and side of the head, the parotid gland (the gland at the angle of the lower jaw) becomes hardened and enlarged, great difficulty is now felt in opening the mouth, which soon will hardly admit a small spoon, food if introduced into the mouth can only be swallowed with much pain and difficulty, although always hungry and always cra-

ving food, yet partaking of it is dreaded; the hæmorrhage becomes more frequent and more profuse, which, with partial starvation, rapidly terminates life. However, if the knife instead of caustics be used, and a slice of the tongue cut off; if the patient survives the operation (which they do not in one half of the cases), the sore caused by the knife seldom heals; and if it does, within a few weeks it certainly returns; the consequences are the same as those described when caustics are employed, with this exception that the final termination of the disease generally occurs in about half the length of time. It is my experience, and I believe it is the experience of all surgeons, that *cancer* of the tongue, from its situation, is incurable, and that there is no well authenticated case on record in which it has been cured. Sad and true as the statement is, yet much may be done in relieving the dreadful agony, in supporting nature, and in checking the rapid progress, and so prolonging life for a time, with comfort to the sufferer and to his family.

Space will only allow me to detail one case :—

Mrs. ——. *Cancer of the Tongue.*

This lady came up to London and placed herself under my care on the 14th July, 1856. The tongue was involved to a frightful extent with the disease. Professor S——, of Edinburgh, refused to operate. When I saw her, I at first refused interference with the case, when she went to

Mr. F——, who proposed an operation. To this her brother, the Rev. Mr. P—— would not listen; and, after again seeing her, I agreed to undertake the case, with the hope of prolonging life and easing her dreadful anguish. At this time she was suffering from ptyalism, produced by Dr. Drummond, of Glasgow, and I did not think she could live longer than two months, and although the applications were very painful when on (which was for three or four hours daily), yet she suffered nothing (comparatively speaking) from the disease, and instead of living only two months, her life was prolonged nearly five. She died upon the 12th December, 1856, free from all suffering.

Her brother, the Rev. Mr. P——, has since then told some members of my own family, how successful I had been in mitigating his sister's pains, and in prolonging her life.

SERGEANT MITCHELL. *Cancer of the Tongue.*

Disease first commenced last November, 1853, caused by the irritation produced by a decayed tooth. Since then it has increased, and is increasing rapidly, the greater part of the left side being involved. I made my first application on the 3rd May last, but I had to give up treatment on the 13th of the same month, as his leave of absence had expired; yet during this short period the disease was checked and partially removed. On the 21st June he thus writes:—

"ARMOURY, SHREWSBURY; *June 21st*, 1854.

"SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you to return thanks for the treatment I received from your hands, and I must confess it has been the saving of my life. I am only

sorry that I could not remain longer under the same treatment.

"Sir, your obedient humble servant,
"MARTIN MITCHELL,

"Quarter-Master Sergeant, Shropshire Militia,
Shrewsbury."

Cancer of Antrum.—There is a small cavity surrounded by bony walls, immediately under the floor of the orbit, known to anatomists as "The Antrum Highmorianum." If the second or last molar tooth were extracted, and a sharp instrument forced through either socket, it would enter into this cavity. It is not unfrequent to meet with this disease here, generally assuming a form of medullary cancer, known as Fungus Hæmatodes. Imagine a tumour confined within bony walls, daily increasing, and having power to burst asunder its hard casement, and then the agony can be imagined but not described; yet even in such a seemingly hopeless case ease and prolongation of life can be obtained, although a cure is not to be expected.

In the first stage the patient feels a sense of fulness in the cheek at the roots of the back teeth, perhaps a soreness in chewing is felt—perhaps a slight discharge occurs. The family dentist is consulted, who pronounces "that there is an abscess at the root of the tooth, and that it must be extracted." To their surprise, no relief is obtained. The family sur-

geon is called in, and if he be an adventurous gentleman, conceiving there is a deep-seated abscess there, he plunges a lancet or trochar into the socket. Even his bold treatment does not afford relief; indeed, it has increased the difficulty—a discharge is set up. The intensity of the pain increases, the rapidly increasing tumour presses against every side of its bony prison, until one gives way; it may force itself through the floor of the orbit, or into the nostril, or through the socket into the tooth, into the mouth, in the form of a fetid, bleeding, rapidly increasing fungus. If this should be detached by ligature it grows within twenty-four hours to its original size. Constant discharge, constant bleeding when attempting to swallow food, and especially the dreadful fetor and awful suffering soon destroy life.

MR. ——. *Fungus Hæmatodes of the Antrum.*

This gentleman was a surgeon in the neighbourhood of Loughborough, Leicestershire, and was one of my most virulent traducers in that neighbourhood, where I had been the instrument under God of relieving and curing some four or five sufferers.

In 1863 he felt an uneasiness at the root of the last left molar tooth. It was extracted, and almost immediately a fungous growth appeared; he then consulted his old friend Mr. P——t, of Leicester, who burnt it down with caustics, yet the next day it was larger than before. A ligature was tried without success. As a last resort he came to me, whom he had so often traduced and opposed, acknowledged

frankly what he had done, and as a dying man, expressed his regret, and begged me to try if I could relieve him. In the spirit of Christianity I received him with kindness, and gave him the best of my advice, but whether he followed it or not I cannot say, as I read an account of his death in the papers shortly afterwards. This is not the first case where those who have been my active traducers, when disease either attacked themselves or any of their family, have then had recourse to my advice, and I am glad to state that in more than one instance the means prescribed have, through God's blessing, been crowned with success, and my enemies have been made my fast friends.

MRS. B. G——. *Cancer of the Antrum.*

This lady felt a soreness at the roots of one of the left molar teeth. She immediately went to her dentist in Exeter, who extracted it. This afforded no relief: a surgeon was consulted, who pronounced she was suffering from a deep-seated abscess. The socket from where the tooth had been taken was pierced, and an entrance made into the Antrum. The usual tale of suffering ensued. I was consulted, and the following unsolicited letter which I received from the lady's husband will speak for itself of the effect of my treatment in this case.

"L. I., LEW DOWN, DEVON; *January 1st*, 1864.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to express my most grateful thanks to you for your skilful treatment of Mrs. B—— G—— while under your charge. During that time, several attempts were made, at the suggestion of other medical men, of other modes of treatment, but she invariably found more relief in following your prescriptions, and my belief

is, *that the advice received from you* tended materially to mitigate her sufferings, and greatly to prolong her life.

"Believe me, truly yours,
E. B—— G——."

Cancer of the Upper and Lower Jawbones.—Cancer does not attack these parts so frequently as it does other portions of the body. It sometimes commences as a horny growth, or as a hard deposit. Caustics are used by the family surgeon, but the disease increases. An operation by the knife is proposed and acceded to, for any surgeon with common anatomical knowledge and surgical skill, easily removes a large portion of the jawbone. In the process of healing, the sore produced by the operation generally assumes a malignant type, fungous growths, fetid discharge, accompanied with hæmorrhage, soon do their work; but if the wound should heal, so much the worse for the patient, for the disease soon reappears, not generally in the jaw, but under the chin and in the neck. This new ulceration advances rapidly; a large opening under the tongue is soon made into the cavity of the mouth or throat. The saliva constantly trickles through the unnatural opening, emaciation rapidly takes place, owing to the difficulty in swallowing, and from the constant flow and waste of saliva.* Emaciation and hectic

* Physiologists have proved that saliva is necessary to digestion, and without a sufficient quantity of saliva being

speedily supervene, which soon end in death. Or, perhaps, ulceration, in its destructive progress, suddenly opens one of the large blood-vessels of the neck. In such a case, a happy relief from suffering is granted a few minutes after. Yet even this form of disease may be cured.

mixed with the food it cannot properly be digested or afford nourishment. I believe my uncle, the late Granville Sharpe Pattison, was the first to note this interesting fact; for when Professor of Surgery to the Andersonian University of Glasgow, some fifty years ago, he was called to see a condemned felon, who succeeded, after sentence of death had been pronounced, in cutting his throat, dividing the œsophagus (the tube by which the food passes from the mouth to the stomach). The prison surgeon, after securing the blood-vessels, had the prisoner fed by passing a tube into the œsophagus, and pouring soups, &c., through it into the stomach. This was of no avail; the man rapidly became weaker—indeed, was dying from starvation. My uncle, from his reputation and family position, was sent for, and on seeing the poor criminal, he observed the constant flow of saliva dropping from his mouth and wound. The thought struck him that saliva was necessary for digestion. He ordered it to be collected, and mixed with the man's food. A rapid improvement immediately took place; he gained flesh, and the wound rapidly healed. Unfortunately, in those days, justice was more severe than in these. No reprieve could be obtained, and the poor fellow, after being the means of proving a most important physiological truth, expiated his crime on the gallows.

DEAR. DR. PATTISON,—I am very glad to add my testimony to that of Mrs. J. H——, to your prompt and successful treatment of two cases which have come especially under my own notice. The first is that of Elizabeth B——, an old confidential servant long in my family, and whom you feared had a cancerous tendency from an ache proceeding from a loose tooth, which was attended with sharp and shooting pains from the upper part of the nose to the tooth, but which you told her "not to think about," as in all such cases it proves injurious and retards cure. She was entirely relieved by your prescriptions, and in a very short space of time became convalescent and quite well. The second case was that of Eliza K——, who after twice visiting the Bethlehem Hospital, and undergoing a most painful operation on the heel of the foot, but for no permanent good, was greatly relieved by the applications you kindly suggested, until death ended her sufferings.

I remain, dear Dr. Pattison,

Very sincerely yours,

Rectory, ——, Dorset. S. M.

LOUGHTON, STONEY STRATFORD; *January* 11, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request to my brother, I beg to say that it is now more than six years since our little girl was found to have something formed in her mouth. I at once took her to a chemist at Stoney Stratford, who said he was too inexperienced to say what it was, but it certainly looked like cancer. I the next day took her to our own medical man at Fenny Stratford, who drew the tooth, and seemed to think lightly of it, but my fears were too strongly aroused to rest with that, so I made an appointment with one of the surgeons of the Northampton

Infirmary to take her that we might have his opinion. When he saw it he did not decidedly say that it was cancer, but said that there were only two ways of treating it, and that was *by either cutting or burning*; and it must be persevered in for some time. He could not undertake the case unless we went to be near him that he could see her every day, and chloroform must be administered every time. I trembled for the child, as I exceedingly dreaded every part of his treatment, when I fortunately met a friend who most kindly told me of you, and sent me your book. I read it and felt much relieved when I brought her to you, and you know the result: by keeping on with your medicines and applications it gradually decreased and went away entirely. She is now in good health, and with a lively recollection of past kindness

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
E. N——.

Cancer of the Neck:—Cancer is seldom met with on this part of the body. It is generally found here as a sequence to the disease in adjacent parts, as the tongue, jaw-bone, and, more frequently in advanced stages of cancer in the breast—when occurring as a primary disease it most frequently appears as a tumour or wart—these become irritated and inflamed, and rapidly increase in size, assisted, probably, by the kind attention of the family doctor, who perhaps orders iodine, as a paint, or some exciting lotion equally mischievous. Should he happen to be a bold, dashing surgeon, he may prefer excision with the knife; if either treatment be adopted the result

is usually the same, and is as certainly fatal as that which follows the mismanagement of this disease in the lower jaw-bone, or tongue.

THE REV. THOMAS FRAZER, aged 55, Minister of the Church of Scotland, Lanark, Canada West.

A small tumour appeared nineteen years ago on the angle of the right jaw, which gradually increased to its present size—that of a small orange. Latterly he suffered a good deal of pain, especially during mastication, and when speaking. He consulted many of the most eminent surgeons in the United States and Canada, all of whom declined interference with the tumour. Being informed that, from its recent rapid increase, and the peculiar nature of the pain, it would probably soon terminate in a malignant character, he came to England to consult me. I found the tumour occupying the right parotid region, of firm consistency and immovable. I commenced treatment early in July, 1853, and, though frequently interrupted by serious hæmorrhages, the tumour came away on the 25th of October, and he left London cured on 16th November, 1853. On account of one attack of hæmorrhage, a leading hospital surgeon of London had occasion to see this patient, and expressed his conviction that the situation of the tumour would have rendered any attempt at removal by the knife hazardous, if not hopeless.

This gentleman returned to Canada, and continues in good health, and is able to go through his duties as a minister without pain or inconvenience.

I have received a letter from this gentleman, dated 3rd July, 1854, in which he states he is quite well, and that he

can now officiate on Sundays, and on other occasions, without any difficulty or uneasiness in the parts.

Above six weeks ago I again heard from this gentleman; he was perfectly well, and was able to preach regularly on Sundays and other days without inconvenience.

I heard of this gentleman in the summer of 1863. At that time he was quite well and free from disease.

The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of C——.

I saw his lordship for the first time on the 20th October, 1860. He was then suffering from malignant ulceration on the right side of his neck. In about a fortnight the sore healed, and since then I have heard there has been no reappearance of disease.

Near LOUGHBOROUGH.

I first perceived a small lump in my neck, about the size of a pea. It continued, I think, for about twenty years without hurting me; it then began to increase in size, and became painful. I then felt alarmed, as I believed it to be a cancer. I went to a person at Nottingham, who was considered very clever at curing cancers, but he did me no good. I then had a person in Derbyshire recommended to me, for I had not then heard of Dr. Pattison. I went into Derbyshire, and, after undergoing a course of treatment for about a quarter of a year, returned home no better. I then, through the mercy of God, heard of Dr. Pattison, and lost no time in going to him; and, although a most unfavorable case, and in a most dangerous situation, he quite cured me in about two months, and I have remained well ever since, and it is now three years and a half. With sincere thankfulness and gratitude, first, to Almighty God, and then, as an honoured instrument in His hands, to good

Dr. Pattison, for performing so great a cure, I record my name,

E. B——.

Cancer of the Shoulder.—I have only met with cancer on the shoulder in some half-dozen cases in all. They were cases of true scirrhus, appearing as a small, hard tumour, which ran the usual course.

MRS. ——, aged 23 years.
Cancerous Tumour on Right Shoulder.

This lady was the wife of an officer in the Royal Artillery. Her mother and grandmother had died from cancer. About three years ago a small lump appeared upon the deltoid muscle of the right arm. The sleeves of her dress having irritated it, it rapidly increased. It had all the symptoms of malignant cancer. Upon the 9th September, 1856, I commenced treatment. On the 26th of the same month the disease came away, and on the 28th October she was quite well.

Cancer of the Arm.—I have met with several cases of cancer of the arm. All were true scirrhus, excepting one, which was epithelial, and which commenced as a wart. Either form, when irritated, soon passes into the second stage. The "Friend of the Family" in such cases generally recommends amputation of the limb as high up as possible.*

* Indeed, I remember amputating the limb of a lady at the shoulder-joint many years ago (an operation which, with my present experience, nothing would tempt me to

Disease here pursues the usual course, whether scirrhous or epithelial. Ulceration and destruction of the tissues rapidly take place; the whole arm becomes involved, increasing in size; the glands in the axilla (armpit) become impregnated with the poison, and enlarged; the circulation becomes daily more and more impeded, the enlargement of the arm still increases, and probably effusion into the cavity of the thorax terminates the patient's suffering.

LOWESTOFT; *February*, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,—In January, 1860, I was a patient of yours, and was then suffering from a malignant tumour in my left arm, causing me severe and continuous pain. I was repeatedly advised to have it cut out, but, having a firm conviction that the use of the knife would not effect a permanent cure, I hesitated to have the operation performed.

Providentially my attention was directed by an intimate friend to the extraordinary cures performed by you in cases of that description, and I was directed to consult you.

I have, indeed, great cause to be thankful that I placed myself under your care, for in the space of three weeks you completely eradicated the tumour *without the use of the knife*. *My arm healed immediately afterwards*, and became as sound as the other.

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perform, with the hope of curing cancer of the arm.) This case, like all similar ones, failed; for, although the wound healed kindly, and the lady was able to go about for a few months, yet within the year death supervened.

Three years have now elapsed, and I have never felt the slightest pain in it, nor the smallest appearance of any return of the tumour.

I have, indeed, great cause for thankfulness that, under God's providence, you were enabled to effect so much good for me, and I shall be most happy if I can be the means of making your great skill known to those who may be suffering from the painful and fearful disease of cancer.

I hope you may long be spared to be the instrument, in God's hands, for alleviating the sufferings of your fellow creatures.

Believe me to be, very faithfully yours,

W. T. B——.

John Pattison, Esq., M.D., 10, Cavendish Road, St. John's Wood, London.

Cancer of the hands and fingers.—Cancer in the extremities is not so frequently met with as in other parts of the body, although, within the last thirteen years, I have seen over twenty-five cases.

MRS. B——. *Cancer of the Hand.*

I saw this young woman on the 18th January, 1859; she had been suffering from a disease of the hand for the last four years, it gradually became worse. She consulted Mr. S——, of Guy's, and Mr. G——, of Whitechapel; the latter gentleman applied caustics freely, when the original disease rapidly degenerated into malignant ulcerated scirrhus. She was under my care for about two months, and returned home cured.

Cancer of the Breast.—In no part of the body

does cancer assume so many forms, although all running through the three distinct stages, as it does in the breast: for instance, a scirrhous tumour may present many phases not usually met with in other parts; indeed, so varied are these forms that it may assume, it requires careful observation, and long experience, not only to be able to recognise its real character, but to meet the various symptoms that may arise; for instance, scirrhus, although always appearing in the form of a tumour, which produces in most cases an unaccountable feeling of lassitude and uneasiness, in another case is unnoticed, giving no cause for alarm. In others, again, the sharp, darting pain becomes daily more frequent and acute.*

In the one case no alarm is felt, and much valuable time is unintentionally lost; in the other, the peculiar pain causes anxiety, the family doctor is consulted, who pronounces it to be "*only a tumour*," and much valuable time thereby is culpably lost. In both cases the disease is allowed to take its course. The mind dwells on the tumour (*and mind has a potent effect on matter*), which begins to increase more rapidly; but in one case, although the tumour increases, yet the size of the breast is not perceptibly enlarged, owing to the fact that this form of cancer has the power of adding to itself, or con-

* Pricking, darting, or lancinating pains, *not constant*, but at intervals, are a marked characteristic of this disease; indeed it is never felt in a simple or non-malignant tumour.

verting the adjacent tissues into malignant disease, thereby changing the original healthy structures, until the whole of the breast becomes as hard as a stone. In the other phase of scirrhus the breast becomes nearly twice its normal size, the pains rapidly increase in frequency and in severity; the nipple (in both cases) is gradually retracted, until it almost disappears. The constitution becomes impaired, and a gradual sense of weakness is felt, although the appetite may still remain good. The third, or final stage, "that of ulceration," soon commences. In one case it is ushered in by the appearance of one or more small red spots on the surface—they ulcerate, discharging a thin ichorous matter, the ulcerative process rapidly spreads, and the skin is soon destroyed; or, in another case, the pimple, or sore, after ulcerating, does not spread rapidly superficially, but burrows into the substance of the breast, soon forming a deep cavity, discharging unhealthy pus, often mingled with blood. In both cases the glands of the armpit and neck become enlarged; but this sooner occurs in those cases where the ulceration is superficial, which is by far the most terrible form of cancer that is met with in this part —for when this phase occurs, the adjacent skin is altered, its texture becomes thick, rough and corrugated, the skin of the neck and abdomen assumes a leathery feel; the disease now spreads with amazing rapidity, not only under the arm, but upon the

shoulder-blade in one direction; whilst the other breast is rapidly invaded. The arm on the diseased side begins to swell until it becomes nearly the size of the thigh, but as hard and unyielding as a stone. About this time there appears immediately under the skin small pea-like bodies (most frequently two or three together, sometimes only one), scattered here and there, especially in the cuticle below the diseased breast. On the neck and shoulder-blades these at first are very irritable, giving rise to constant desire to rub them; soon this changes to acute pain, especially if the unfortunate patient has to lie any length of time; if the sufferer lives long enough they rapidly ulcerate, adding to his misery; but this is seldom the case. Respiration is impeded, the patient feels as if bound in a tight corslet of iron, appetite fails, the stomach and other organs are involved, cancerous deposits take place behind the eyeball, the eye is protruded, vision lost, hectic and effusion take place, and the poor sufferer is then speedily released. This is no overdrawn picture, for I frequently meet with this saddest of all forms of sad disease. These terrible symptoms are rarely met with in those where the disease has not been injudiciously treated, but most frequent in those where the knife, or caustic, has been used.

Such is the usual course of scirrhus, or of stony cancer. I will now describe a case of the usual course of medullary, or the soft form of the disease:

—as in scirrhus, medullary cancer commences in the form of a tumour (a tumour rather soft to the touch), with a feeling of fluctuation, as if it contained fluid, but, although soft, irregular in its form. In its second stage, or that of increase, its growth is generally more rapid than that of scirrhus; and although attended with the sharp lancinating pains peculiar to this disease, yet they are not so severe nor so frequent as those felt in the first phase. An indescribable feeling of anxiety is ever present, the family friend is sent for, and it is pronounced to "be *only a tumour*," "that it is of no consequence, that it will come to nothing for ten years to come, and then, if necessary, it can *be cut out, when the knife will put all right.*" A pain is now felt, not so much in the tumour as in other portions of the breast, generally nearer the other breast, as if the bone was sore, the disease making giant strides, and soon the whole breast becomes swollen, the skin smooth and polished, and here or there a purplish spot appears. The third and fatal stage becomes rapidly developed: this small discoloured spot becomes larger and more prominent, it ulcerates, and there is a free discharge of bloody matter.

In many cases the destruction of the skin is rapid; a fungous growth springs up with great rapidity, bleeding when touched, and at other times exuding a fetid discharge. This draining discharge rapidly reduces what little strength there is left; the effusion

renders the poor sufferer an object of disgust to those nearest and dearest, and even to herself; exhaustion and delirium set in, and the sad tale is ended. One thing remarkable in this form of disease is that the adjacent glands are seldom affected, the suffering is not so severe as that of scirrhus, although the fatal termination is generally more rapid. Once more, there is another form this disease assumes, and fortunately one not uncommon, and probably more dangerous than those described, as the patient is more easily lulled into false security. It is usually not observed or known until it has reached the ulcerative stage, and perhaps of all kinds of cancer it is the least painful, although not the least fatal. The patient is first alarmed by noticing a discharge of matter, or perhaps of blood, from the nipple on the linen. The breast is examined, and a tumour is distinctly felt, deep-seated in the substance of the breast. The dear family physician is consulted, who pronounces it to be "*nothing*," perhaps "*only a weakness*, or *only a tumour*." A lotion, or perhaps something more mischievous and useless, as leeches, may be prescribed; the disease is still there, and from time to time the discharge recurs, more profuse, more frequent, until it becomes an established drain. The health begins to suffer, a sense of weakness, inability to make any exertion, is felt, the nipple disappears, or it may come out altogether, having been eaten away by the corroding discharge.

Great alarm is now felt. On examination, a large opening is found, leading deep down into the substance of the breast; pain occurs, the walls of the breast are soon destroyed, and a large excavated cancerous sore, bleeding at the slightest touch, is exposed to view; fungous growths may, or may not arise, but exhaustion, hectic, and death rapidly succeed each other.

Surely I have written enough on the usual course of these forms of disease as they occur in the breast; and, sad and truthful as the description is, I believe there is no cause for alarm, or fear, if a proper mode of treatment be adopted in their first stages—and, even in the worst and most advanced of these stages, much good can be, and is done, by the use and application of these new remedies (to which I have alluded as being peculiar to my treatment of these diseases) in assuaging pain, in arresting the ulcerative process; or, if that has already taken place, to check the discharge, to remove the fœtor, to stop the bleeding, and so make the sufferings of the patient more bearable to herself and friends.

I shall now transcribe from my case-books a few cases, with letters from grateful patients, proving what can be done by judicious treatment, in what has hitherto been considered as a hopeless and fatal disease.

MISS ——, of Glasgow. *Hereditary Cancer of Left Breast.*

This young lady had a hard scirrhous tumour in her left breast for more than a year. The usual symptoms of the disease were fully developed. It was a case of hereditary cancer, her mother having suffered from it. I commenced the treatment for its removal by enucleation on 28th May, 1856. On the 28th June the tumour came away, and on the 15th July she returned home quite well. She remains free from any symptoms of its reappearance up to the present time, nearly nine years.

MISS H——. *Hereditary Cancer of Left Breast.*

This lady came to me on the 12th August, 1854. Upon examination, I found a small hard lump, about the size of an egg, in the left breast. She suffered at times from sharp, darting pains through it, while it was, at the time, rapidly increasing in size. The disease was hereditary in her case, her mother and sister having died from it. I put her under treatment for removing the disease by absorption. She returned home to Bristol, improving by degrees until July, 1855, when all remains of the disease had disappeared. Although the hereditary taint was strongly marked, yet I have no apprehension of a return. I received a letter from her brother, in 1859, in which he says that "she continues quite well."

MRS. W——. *Hereditary Cancer of Right Breast.*

Mrs. W——, a young married lady, applied to me on the 30th August, 1860, having a small, hard, stony tumour in the breast just above the nipple, which had increased rapidly. She stated that her grandmother and two of her

uncles had died of cancer, and that her mother was at that very time suffering from the disease. The tumour was painless, and I therefore determined to try what constitutional remedies might effect, before attempting enucleation. She was placed under an absorbing treatment; and I had the satisfaction to find, on her last visit, December, 1860, that all traces of the tumour had disappeared. I had my doubts, at the first consultation, whether this tumour was of a true scirrhous structure, and the result confirmed my diagnosis.

MRS. B——, Yorkshire. *Cancer of Right Breast.*

Suffered from cancer of the right breast. She was an unhealthy looking woman. About three years previously, she noticed a swelling in her right breast, which gradually increased in size, giving rise to constant darting pains, and much uneasiness in the arm and hand. She had been seen by several medical gentlemen, who noticed a peculiar waxy appearance and an anxious expression, which are usually observed in this disease when the system is fully impregnated with it. I undertook her case with but little hope of ultimate success, and commenced the treatment October 6th, 1856; and upon the 12th November the diseased part came away, and she returned home quite well, December 29th. The great influence of my remedies upon the well-marked cancerous diathesis was rendered manifest; for as the medicines became absorbed, there was a daily change in the expression of her face, indicating the improved state of her health, and she continues quite well to the present time (January, 1865).

MRS. ——. *Cancer of Right Axilla.*

I saw this lady for the first time on 8th August, 1855,

and found her labouring under cancer of the axilla (armpit). It first appeared about two years ago. Since then she has been under the care of the most eminent surgeons in London. Upon examination I found that the left breast and the axilla were fearfully involved with cancerous disease. The arm was also enormously swollen, and she suffered much pain, which seemed to be constantly darting through these parts to the lungs, in which I detected slight effusion. I was unwilling to interfere in such a hopeless case; but as I was urged to do so, I had the satisfaction to reduce the swelling of the arm in a great measure, checking the disease both in the armpit and breast, by which she was relieved of much suffering, and at the same time the effusion in the lungs was checked. She was removed to Ramsgate, where the effusion rapidly increased, and she died on the 15th of October, 1855. Her husband, in writing to me on that day, says, "*Your remedies certainly greatly relieved her.*"

MRS. ——, aged 45 years. *Cancer of Left Breast.*

This lady had been suffering from a malignant tumour in the breast for some years. Latterly she has been troubled with the lancinating pains peculiar to this disease, with numbness and pain in the hand and arm. I first saw her upon the 2nd July, 1856, but did not commence treatment until the 11th of the same month. Upon the 12th August the tumour dropped out, and upon the 19th September she returned home, being quite well.

I have frequently seen this lady since, and she remains quite well.

MISS S——, aged 20 years. *Cancer of Left Breast.*

This poor girl, when only seventeen years of age, first

noticed a tumour in her left breast, which gave rise to great uneasiness and pain, with the lancinating pains peculiar to cancer. I saw her for the first time on the 23rd April, 1860, but, considering the age of the sufferer, I determined to try the effects of absorbing treatment. This was persevered in for six months with but little effect, when I determined to enucleate the disease, and in October I commenced treatment, and by Christmas I had the satisfaction of sending my young patient home quite well.

MRS. ——, aged 70 years.
Cancer of Left Breast cured after operation.

This old lady in 1837 suffered amputation of the left breast; it healed up, and it was not until 1852 that any reappearance of disease took place. (This is the longest period upon record between an operation and the re-appearance. For Mr. Paget, in his valuable work, states, that he has not known a longer period than eight years to intervene between the operation and the recurrence of disease.) It recurred as a small tumour, which soon assumed the true cancerous type. I first of all, on account of her advanced age, tried to check the disease; but not proving successful, she came under active treatment on the 14th May, 1856; upon the 4th June the diseased mass came away, and upon the 15th July following she returned home quite well.

This lady died in 1861 from dropsy. Her family surgeon pronounced that he could not detect the slightest remains of cancerous disease.

The following letter is from a lady whom I cured of scirrhus of left breast, and who remains quite well to the present time (January 1866).

During the summer of 1861 I felt an increasing pain in my left breast, and at last a painful hardness. I showed it to my medical man, who pronounced it a tumour of a cancerous nature; having consulted him as to what he would advise, he recommended me to see Dr. Pattison, of 10, Cavendish Road, St. John's Wood, London, who had treated several of his friends very successfully, similarly affected. I decided upon doing so (having first seen Mr. Fergusson, of London), that the nature of the tumour might be confirmed.

I placed myself under Dr. Pattison in August, 1861, he saw me nearly every day: when able, I went to him; when unable, he came to me; and at the end of five weeks the tumour came away. I had suffered a great deal, but felt immediate relief, and at the end of about seven weeks more I was able to return home. The wound has healed, and my general health has much improved.

During Dr. Pattison's attendance his kindness and attention were unremitting: I have seen him again this summer (1863), and have several times had occasion to write, and always find him the same; I have the greatest faith in his mode of treatment.

S. S——.

Ulcerated Cancer of Right Breast.

CAMBERWELL; *January 11th*, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—Feeling conscientiously bound to acknowledge your skill and kindness in the treatment of my case, I send you the following statement of its progress from the commencement to the present time:—

About five years ago, at the age of sixty, I discovered a lump in my right breast, for which I had medical attendance for more than a year; but the gentleman concealing

the fact of its being cancer, prevented my seeking further advice until it had assumed a malignant form. Then I consulted Mr. Paget, of Harewood Place, who recommended an immediate operation, but as he could not even then promise a cure, I was induced to consult Mr. Bowman, of Clifford Street, who not concurring in the opinion of Mr. Paget, I consulted Mr. Henry Johnson, of Suffolk Place; when, afterwards finding that he had told my sister "With such a cancer he should be sorry to guarantee my life two years," I allowed three months to elapse, when hearing of the most satisfactory results in many cases under your care, induced me to consult you, and I can thankfully testify to the benefit I derived from your judicious treatment, which is admitted by Mr. Bowman, and also by Mr. C. Brown. From the great relief I experienced from the removal of the diseased parts, completely relieving me *from all pain, without causing any injury to my general health.*

I continued quite well during last summer, when I met with an accident which occasioned a slight return of the complaint, which has obliged my becoming your patient for a second time, and I have every confidence of a favorable result.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

Dr. Pattison. E. B——.

Scirrhus of Right Breast, cured by Enucleation.

A——, *near* EXETER; *December 17th*, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that your treatment in my case has been most satisfactory, and I cannot feel too thankful I heard of you. I had been suffering from a scirrhus in my breast nearly two years previous to having

consulted you. I placed myself under your care the 30th July, 1860, and you dismissed me the 22nd September following. I am thankful to say, under God's blessing, I feel no symptoms of any return of the disease. I cannot feel sufficiently grateful to you for your skill, as well as for the kindness I received while under your care.

Yours respectfully,

A. S——.

Cancer of Left Breast, cured by Enucleation.

HOLLOWAY; *December 23rd*, 1862.

It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Pattison's valuable treatment of cancer, and to express a heartfelt sense of his invariable kindness and attention during the time I was under his care. About two years ago I found a small hard lump in my left breast, which was most successfully removed by Dr. Pattison's mode of treatment, and, through God's blessing on the means employed, I was able to return home quite cured in six weeks after the first application.

H. M——.

I saw this lady a few days ago (January, 1865), and she remains quite well.

Cancer of Left Breast, cured.

ULVERSTONE, LANCASHIRE.

About four years ago (1856) I first discovered a small lump in my left breast, caused by a slight accident. After a time I consulted my own medical man, and was under his care for nine months, when I found that I rather grew

worse than better. Hearing of Dr. Pattison's skill, I determined to consult him, which I did for the first time in July, 1860; he at once pronounced it to be a stony cancer. He recommended me to return home, and try for three months the palliative treatment, to see if it could be dispersed, and if not undergo enucleation. At the end of three months, finding myself no better, I determined to put myself at once under Dr. Pattison's treatment. I went up to London on the 20th October, 1860, and on the 24th December, 1860, returned home quite well. I desire to feel ever grateful to Dr. Pattison as the instrument, in the hands of God, of removing this dire malady under which I laboured.

M. E——.

I saw this lady last October (1865), when she was quite well.

Cancer of Right Breast, cured.

IPSWICH; *December 19th*, 1862.

I have much pleasure in giving my most willing testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Pattison's treatment on the cure of cancer. I had been suffering for more than twelve months when I first consulted him in May, 1860. I have returned home quite cured, and in better health than I have known for several years before. I believe Dr. Pattison to have been instrumental, under God, in restoring my health and "redeeming my life from destruction." I shall always feel deeply grateful to him for his skilful treatment and unfailing kindness.

E. J. N——.

Cancer of Left Breast.

JERSEY; *December 24th*, 1862.

I am thankful to be enabled to offer my testimony to the very successful mode of treatment practised by Dr. Pattison. He has, by God's blessing, effected a complete cure of a tumour of twenty years' standing. His treatment of the disease is both skilful and extraordinary. As to his kindness and humanity, it is unbounded.

A. W.

Cancer of Right Breast cured.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—It is with feelings of deep thankfulness to God, and much gratitude to you, that I write a short account of my case. When I first consulted my medical attendant about a lump which I had a few weeks before first perceived in my breast, he assured me it was a very serious matter, and even spoke of the probable necessity for the knife being used at a future period. On hearing this, my beloved but now departed husband (then rector of C——, in Dorsetshire), took me up at once to town, and I followed the prescriptions of a medical man there for some time, without any improvement; indeed the tumour was daily increasing. At this period, a friend mentioned your name, and spoke of your plan of treatment, earnestly advising that I should see you. I did so, and commenced treatment on the 10th October, 1856. It pleased God to bless the means used by you. On the 3rd January, 1857, I left town, and was able to cross to Jersey the week following. I am most thankful to say that up to the present time I have experienced no return of the complaint. I can bear strong testimony likewise, not only to your great kindness

and liberality, but also to the efficacy of your medicines in alleviating suffering even when there is no hope of cure. Most sincerely do I wish that you were better known and more truly appreciated.

I remain, my dear Doctor,

Yours most affectionately and gratefully,

M. H.

St. G—— Rectory, Dorset,
Dec. 22nd, 1862.

I have lately heard of this lady, and at this date, January, 1866, she remains quite well. It is more than eight years since she underwent my treatment. From her highly nervous temperament, I believe if she had submitted to exsection by the knife, which she was advised, she would have sunk under the operation.

Cancer of Breast cured after Operation.

BATH; *January 10th*, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—Having received essential benefit from your mode of treatment in the removal of a cancerous tumour, I write to say that in the spring of 1851, the medical friend I consulted cut out (as I thought) a cancerous tumour from my side. The wound closed, and I hoped all was well.

After a time it appeared again, and in 1857 he applied caustic to burn it down, but this only made it grow faster and larger; he then cut it out a second time, but as the pain increased I became uneasy, and determined to go to town to see you: the result of this consultation was the entire removal of the disease. The cancerous part separated itself from the healthy flesh, and, to my surprise, fell

out at the end of a fortnight. This is now nearly eight years ago, and all that remains is a slight scar showing where the disease had once been.

All I can add to my testimony is *the earnest wish that every one who has cause for suspicion or fear of so dreadful a disease, may lose no time in seeking relief while human help is available, in the way by which I have, through the Lord's blessing, been myself so much benefited.* May He long make you a blessing to many poor sufferers.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours most truly obliged,

E. F.

Cancer of Right Breast cured.

PECKHAM RYE; *January 22nd*, 1861.

SIR,—In reference to my daughter's case, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the efficacy of your treatment. She first noticed a small lump in her left breast the latter end of 1856. No anxiety was felt until January, 1859, when she became sensible of a slight pain occasionally. About that time Mr. F——, of Guy's Hospital, saw it, but hardly seemed to think it worth his attention. In the following month she was admitted an out-patient of the Cancer Hospital. The treatment pursued under the directions of the medical officers of that establishment, *did nothing towards alleviating our apprehension, as it continued to increase in size as well as more frequent pain.* There was, however, no projection or discolorization of the part visible externally. After continuing at the Cancer Hospital for ten or eleven months, our attention was called to your mode of treatment from a paragraph in a newspaper. I am thankful that we were thus providentially directed. The lump has now been entirely removed about two months.

The part is now perfectly healed. She feels no pain in it, and we hope she may continue so.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

A. S.

MRS. K——. *Cancer of Right Breast.*

I saw this lady for the first time on the 1st November, 1860. The case being one in which enucleation was indicated, I commenced the treatment about the middle of the month. She returned home, well, the beginning of February, 1861. The following letter, from her husband, states that she continues quite well:—

DEAR SIR,—As I have not had an opportunity of seeing you now nearly four years, I am happy to say that my wife is still well, and am pleased to say that it is now more than four years since the knobs were removed from her bosom by your treatment. The means, I am happy to say, were blessed, and it appears that she is quite cured of the disease.

I remain, yours truly,

Trowbridge, J. K.
January 19th, 1865.

Cancer of the Right Breast cured after Operation.

January 21st, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in giving a statement of my case, as near as I can remember. About seven or eight years ago I had a lump formed in my right breast. After various remedies were tried, it was operated upon by Mr. H. J——, of Saville Row. For some time I was in great hopes of it not returning. After about two years the

scars became inflamed, with a slight discharge. I then went to Mr. F——; he declined operating, and it was pronounced as incurable. After a little while, hearing of you, I went under your treatment in October, and returned home at end of December, the disease entirely removed, and I am in excellent health. With grateful thanks for your kindness and skill,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

A. S.

Case of Hereditary Cancer of Right Breast.

DEAR SIR,—I feel much pleasure in being able to add my testimony to the great skill and efficacious treatment received at your hands, for which I cannot feel sufficiently grateful. In July, 1860, I visited you with a confirmed hereditary cancer, occupying nearly the whole of the breast, and which had been increasing for two years. In two months, after active treatment, the whole was removed, and the breast began to heal beautifully, since which time there has been no return whatever. It will afford me much grateful pleasure to give every information respecting my case to any one who may be desirous of a personal interview.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

Abbey Terrace,
St. John's Wood, N.W.

E. H.

The following letter is from a well-known surgeon, of Wilts, who has seen and watched several cases of cancer of the breast, treated and cured by me:—

SPRINGFIELD, TROWBRIDGE, *January 11th*, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have known four cases of decided scirrhus, which have been under your immediate care. The treatment succeeded admirably. Two of these cases I have watched since, for the last two years: they continue free from disease.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Dr. Pattison. WILLIAM FOWLER, M.R.C.S., &c.

Cancer of the Abdominal Walls.—I have met with several cases of cancer in this region; all were scirrhus, with the exception of one, which was true medullary. It is a troublesome place for any disease to attack, for the clothes keep up constant irritation from every movement. If caustics are employed, or the knife resorted to (and it requires a most skilful surgeon to attempt an operation here, a tyro would enter the cavity of the abdomen at the first incision), the disease speedily reappears in its worst, its secondary form, but seldom in the original place—generally in the groin or breast. In this case the greatest skill and caution is required, otherwise death soon severs the connection between patient and surgeon.

MRS. B., aged about 40, from County Kerry, Ireland,

For twelve years had suffered from an ulcer in her side, for which she had been under the care of many eminent men. The treatment at first adopted, which embraced the usual routine of poultices, lotions, and ointments, proved

wholly unsuccessful. Severe and excessively painful measures were subsequently resorted to, in the hope of healing up the sore, such as the application of caustic potass, of pure nitric acid, and of a preparation of arsenic; but the sore increased in size, and the discharge from, and the pain of it, reduced her strength to a low ebb. Opinions varied as to the precise character of the ulcer: when it was about the size of a florin piece, one surgeon called it an "irritable ulcer," and wished to cut it out; others called it a "cutaneous ulcer;" others "a mass of simple ulcers;" and by others it was declared to be "cancer," or "lupus." In April, 1853, the ulcer was *eight inches long by six inches broad*, situated over the abdomen, on the left side, and she was so weak, that she had to be turned in her bed. She was then taken, with much difficulty and anxiety, from Ireland to Glasgow, where another consultation was held upon her case. She was advised to have an issue made upon the opposite side, and to increase the dose of a powerful medicine—the triple compound of iodine, mercury and arsenic—to sixty drops a day. This advice was not followed. She now came to London to consult me. Her state of exhaustion and suffering rendered the journey a source of much anxiety. On arriving in London, she was quite helpless, and had to be lifted into and out of a carriage. I found a very extensive ulceration, covering nearly half of the abdomen on the left side with singularly angry-looking edges. I commenced the application of my remedy. *In four weeks she was able to walk a distance of four miles.*

This lady left my care twelve months ago (1854), and a letter received a few days since (1859) from her son informs me that she continues quite well.

MR. H., of the Watling Works, Stoney Stratford.

Medullary Cancer of the Abdominal Wall.

I saw this gentleman for the first time on the 2nd September, 1861. About eighteen months previous to that date a small wart, which he had noticed for many years, became irritated, commenced bleeding at times, and, increasing, caused much alarm. Several applications were tried without effect. When I saw him there was a large bleeding cancerous tumour, the size of an orange, to the left of the navel, but rather below it. The previous day it had bled profusely, saturating his clothes, and almost entailing fainting. My prognosis was most unfavorable; indeed, I told him there was little hope of effecting more than relief for a time—as for cure, it could not be expected. He made arrangements for placing himself under my care. The means employed were wonderfully blessed, and at the present time he is quite well, and free from all cancerous disease.

WATLING WORKS, STONEY STRATFORD, *January* 25, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—Hearing that you were going to publish an account of the cases of tumours which have been cured by your treatment without the use of the knife, I think it is my duty to you and all sufferers from either of the maladies, to state that I remain in continuous robust good health, and have done so ever since I was dismissed from your care and treatment for a tumour in a serious state of development. It is now more than three years since, and during that time I have not had the slightest symptoms of any return of the complaint. My labours, mentally and physically, are heavy,

yet in mercy I am sustained. I never had more to do than at this time, and I was never more able to do them. I am very frequently called to remember, with much thankfulness to a kind Providence, how I was saved from the cruel use of the surgeon's knife, and directed *to your almost painless and safe treatment*, by hearing of those sufferers who have undergone an operation. With best wishes and many thanks,

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

ED. HAYES.

John Pattison, Esq., M.D.

Cancer of the Groin.—Malignant disease is frequently met in the groin, seldom as primary disease, but as secondary, *i.e.*, the disease does not often appear in this situation at first alone, but in some neighbouring part, as the scrotum, womb, &c. If the disease exists in adjacent parts, the glands in the groin become speedily implicated, through the absorbents conveying the virus from the diseased parts to them. This part of the body (owing to its numerous nerves and large blood-vessels) is so dangerous that even the boldest surgeon seldom undertakes the task of removing cancerous disease or tumours from these parts. On the other hand, caustics are freely employed, ulceration rapidly increases, and death (in most cases from hæmorrhage) speedily and often suddenly occurs.

REV. MR. J.—*Cancer of the Scrotum, attacking the Groin.*

I first met this gentleman on the 25th of June, 1860.

Two or three years previous he observed a wart on the scrotum, which caused no alarm until it commenced to ulcerate. He was examined by several surgeons, who proposed operation by the knife. Fortunately, he refused his consent. When I saw him, I found a large ragged sore in the scrotum, with both groins seriously affected. He placed himself under my care, and for the last four years and a half the disease has been kept under control, with freedom from suffering. The following letter describes his feelings of gratitude to me:—

E——, *December*, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—I had the pleasure of meeting you in June, 1860, when labouring under a dreadful disease, and much shrinking from undergoing the usual treatment in removing such. Hearing of your milder way of treating such, applied to you, and I have reason to say that since I have used the remedies you recommended I have felt easier and freer from pain than I had expected, and am able to enjoy nights of ease from your care under Providence.

I am happy to be able to testify to your great attention and comparative success in my case especially.

Yours very faithfully,

J. I.

*Cancer of the Womb.**—This is not only a frequent, but it is a dreadful place, for the disease to occur in. I have met with over two hundred cases of true cancer of the womb. In the majority of

* See work on 'Diseases Peculiar to Women.' J. Pattison, M.D. London: Turner & Co. 1866.

these it could be traced to no cause; in a few, malpractice on the part of the accoucheur could be traced as an exciting cause; but in more, from the culpable practice of applying caustics to the neck of the womb, in the vain hope of curing a simple ulceration, or the homicidal and futile attempt to reduce engorgement of the organ itself (womb) by the application of leeches. This may be considered by some to be strong language, but I feel justified in using it, from what I daily and hourly hear and see. In some few cases, and these are very few, the physician cannot trace the sudden appearance of this very sad disease to any cause. For instance, a lady, although she has felt strong, and yet may have been suffering from this disease for months, unsuspected by herself or family, is first alarmed by a sudden and unusual gush of blood. She feels exhausted and frightened, and the family friend is sent for, who discovers the existence (never suspected before) of the fatal disease, now, alas, too far advanced to afford any hope of even relief, from the common, every-day remedies, which were in vogue in the days of our grandfathers. If the case be minutely examined, it will be found that the lady has perhaps, for years, been suffering from a white disease, known as leucorrhœa (whites). She has paid no attention to this, although conscious of a sense of daily weakness. If not advanced in age, in most cases, a slight irregularity as to the monthly period occurs, at one time occurring within

a fortnight or three weeks, in another not until the fifth or sixth week. When too frequent, the flow is not natural; it does not flow imperceptibly for three or four days, but it comes away in gushes, in clots, gradually giving rise, if not to alarm, yet to a feeling that all is not right. To this is added a sense of fulness or of weight in the lower portion of the bowels, generally on one side. The leucorrhœa, which at first was colourless and limpid, now becomes more profuse and watery, now and then tinged, or rather streaked with blood. The discharge, now, is not only profuse, but it causes great irritation. The "*amicus familiaris*" is consulted; he gravely pronounces that ulceration, or, perhaps, displacement of the womb, has taken place, and the panacea of all easy-going surgeons is prescribed (caustics). (Up to this period pain has not been excessive.) Now come sharp twinges, and an indescribable feeling of anxiety and depression takes possession of the sufferer. The caustic having been very carefully and very skilfully applied, the patient is cheered during her sufferings, that all will soon be well, that now there is no cause for fear. Vain hope! the pain increases, instead of diminishing after each application; the discharge is not only increased, but now it stains the linen with a peculiar dirty stain, indescribable, yet recognised when seen. It soon becomes fetid; hæmorrhage, in profuse gushes, becomes more frequent; and the monthly

flow is more irregular, not only in quantity, but in time. If the disease should assume the corroding or destructive form, ulceration speedily destroys the neck of the womb, the stomach speedily becomes affected, food is loathed and rejected, severe and almost constant pains are felt in the lower portion of the body, and down the thighs: soon after this death takes place. Or, on the other hand, if, instead of the corroding form of the disease, it should assume a fungous growth, then the symptoms slightly vary, the growth fills the vagina (passage), causing pressure on the rectum, producing piles, and prolapsus of these parts. This fungous growth entails excruciating suffering, by pressing on the pelvic nerves, running down the thighs. The agony, at times, becomes intense, and the discharge is constant, fetid, and tinged with blood; food is loathed, mania supervenes, and death (a happy release to the Christian) soon occurs.

The following case is one of a lady who was suffering from malignant ulceration of the neck of the womb, and had been pronounced to be incurable, by a well-known accoucheur, but which, through God's blessing, has yielded to the treatment introduced by me:—

ISLINGTON, N.; *January* 23*rd*, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—It is with much pleasure that I write to express to you my heartfelt gratitude for the great good

you have been the means of effecting for me (with God's blessing). Mine was a case of no ordinary kind, and when I first consulted you, which is now about three years since, I was in a most critical state. The disease from which I was suffering had been pronounced incurable by an eminent physician, who had ordered me to keep my couch, and avoid the slightest exertion in the way of driving, walking, or standing. I am now, owing to your skill, quite cured of the disease, and able to take ordinary exercise without any inconvenience.

With kind regards, I am, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

J. V. A.*

Dr. Pattison.

Cancer of the Rectum.—This disease, from its situation, must invariably be fatal, although much can be done to relieve and mitigate suffering. I have met with many cases. It is frequently met with in those who have ignorantly submitted to the knife for piles, and for fistula. These diseases are as easily, and more certainly radically cured, without using the knife, as with it. (See my former publications.) In a few cases, no exciting cause can be traced for its production. It runs the usual course of cancer in other parts, only in this situation it is more rapid in its course, more painful, and relief

* I purpose going more into detail on this subject in my work now preparing for the press, and will then give many cases of cancer of the womb cured and relieved by my treatment.

through death is sooner vouchsafed. Here, as elsewhere, is the draining discharge (not often profuse) at first watery, then tinged with blood. Terror is felt when a necessity arises for going to stool, for then the agony is awful. (In the majority of these cases, the fæces will be found flattened like a ribbon, owing to the constriction of the gut; indeed the whole of the canal sympathises with the parts affected.) The stomach rejects food, emaciation becomes daily more marked and rapid, and delirium and death soon occur.

MRS. R——. *Cancer of the Rectum.*

I saw this lady on the 3rd December, 1858. About ten years previous, she suffered from stricture of the rectum, which was ruptured by the imprudent use of bougies. The fæces, since then, have passed flattened like tape. Lately her sufferings have been greatly aggravated. She suffers agony when going to stool; there is also a free mattery discharge, frequently tinged with blood. At other times blood alone is passed. There is great emaciation, and I have no doubt the mesenteric glands, in addition to the gut, are affected with cancerous disease. She placed herself under my care, when I was enabled to relieve suffering and prolong her life with comfort for a time.

Cancer in the Cavity of the Abdomen.—Cancer, no doubt, frequently occurs in the cavity of the abdomen, and in many cases is not suspected or discovered, until after death. I have no doubt that

many of the unknown causes of death that we daily hear of, would, on *post-mortem* examination, be found to be owing to cancerous disease of some of the abdominal viscera, especially of the glands of the omentum. All physiologists admit that the liver is a common seat of this disease. My experience is that cancer of the liver is a frequent sequence of disease in other organs, as the breast, stomach, &c., but seldom occurring in this important organ alone.

The following case is a very remarkable one. Three distinct cancerous tumours existed in the cavity of the abdomen for more than three years, yet suffering was greatly mitigated by the remedies I employed :—

REAR-ADMIRAL ——.

Malignant Tumours in the Cavity of the Abdomen.

I saw this gentleman on the 1st March, 1861. He had been suffering for about a year from tumour in the abdomen, accompanied with great pain, frequent sickness, and great emaciation. On examination, I found three distinct cancerous tumours, the largest of which was attached to the lower lobe of the liver. In such a case, there could be no hope of cure, yet the means employed were wonderfully blessed; the poor gentleman's sufferings were assuaged; he lived in comparative comfort for nearly two years, when he quietly fell asleep.

Cancer of the Stomach.—There are few practitioners who have not met with this fearful form of disease. Mental anxiety, or disquietude, are frequent exciting

causes, for after a season of great excitement or of commercial distress it is often met with. This, I believe, is the only part of the human frame in which mental anxiety will induce cancerous disease. All pathologists, I believe, admit this to be a fact. It is more frequently met with in man than in woman. It may, and generally does, exist in an incipient state for some months before it is suspected. In the majority of cases the disease does not attack the whole stomach, but generally the end through which the food passes into the bowels, known as the pyloric orifice.* The patient's attention is arrested by the fact that his digestion is impaired. He cannot take food (though frequently very hungry) without its lying like a weight in his stomach, or he may suffer from acidity after meals. This goes on for a time,

* Disease attacking this part of the stomach hastens death through emaciation. The name pyloric is derived from the Greek word *pylorus*, signifying a door-keeper, for at this end of the stomach there is a valve through which all food must pass after undergoing digestion, being turned or churned around the stomach until this is accomplished. The wonderful wisdom of God is here manifested, for this valve in its healthy state is imbued with such a sensitiveness that it will not allow the food to pass into the bowels until digested thoroughly in the gastric juice, by the action of the stomach. In disease, this sensitiveness is destroyed; the food passes partially digested, and the absorbents obtain but little nourishment from it, and death through emaciation is hastened.

his medical adviser recommending carbonate of soda, or a bitter tonic, or more exercise. None of these do any good; he soon finds that his food is not digested, but, although he eats plentifully, yet it passes from him only partially digested; and he becomes weaker from day to day. Soon pain occurs after eating, and continues for an hour or two; as the disease advances, this period of suffering is prolonged, until it becomes almost constant. In some cases (but not in all) the craving for food is increased —indeed, the poor fellow feels as if he was starving, yet dreads to eat on account of the suffering sure to follow. Emaciation rapidly increases, vomiting occurs, pain increases, delirium may occur, death follows.

MR. N——. *Cancer of the Stomach.*

This gentleman came up to town, from Birmingham, and called on me on the 23rd August, 1860. About four months previous had felt much pain in his left side. His surgeon gave him large quantities of medicine, which aggravated his suffering. A plaister was applied over the stomach, which was kept on three to four weeks; on its removal a hard lump was felt at the pyloric orifice of the stomach; suffered intensely after eating; dreaded taking food. The case was hopeless, yet, through God's blessing, I was enabled to relieve all suffering, and prolong the poor gentleman's life for many months.

Cancer of the Thigh, Leg, and Foot.—Cancer in

these parts assumes the same form, and runs the same course, as in the shoulder, arm, and hand. I will, therefore, merely transcribe a case or two, illustrating the disease as it appears in these parts :—

MRS. ——. *Cancer of the Thigh and Groin.*

I was requested to see this lady on the 16th October, 1860. She was then suffering from colloid cancer of the left groin and thigh. In the autumn of 1853, she perceived a tumour on the left thigh, which was pronounced to be cancerous. It was then removed by exsection with the knife, but immediately re-appeared. During the last six years, she has submitted to "*fifteen operations by the knife.*" It was only about six weeks previous to my visit that she felt a pain in the groin, and on examination found that there was a small kernel or tumour there. Since then it has rapidly increased. Ulceration took place only about a week ago. On examination, I found the whole of the groin and upper portion of the thigh involved in colloid cancer.* I put her under palliative treatment, and I am glad to state that the means were blessed, in affording relief from suffering, and in prolonging life.

The following is a case of scirrhus of the leg. I leave the grateful lady to relate her own story :—

* I have never met with colloid or gelatinous cancer in the primary stage of disease; in every case it was the sequel of operation, and operation by the knife alone. In re-appearance of the disease, after the use of caustics, I have never met with it assuming the colloid form.

December 30th, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that your treatment in my case was perfectly successful. When I first perceived the lump on my knee, it was about the size of a bean. It grew nearly as large as an egg. It began to be very painful, attended with sharp shooting pain, and my leg became quite numbed. I lost no time in getting advice, and they told me the tumour was a malignant one. Hearing of your treatment without operation, I consulted you, and commenced treatment about the 1st March, 1859, and in six weeks returned home quite cured, and have never felt anything of it since, and my general health greatly improved.

I remain, Sir, yours very truly,

H. S.

This lady continues well to this date, 24th January, 1865.

Cancer of Heel Relieved.

January 28th, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—The anxiety of Mrs. M—— on behalf of poor Eliza Kail, in the almshouse, that no effort should be left untried, induced her to seek your aid, whose successful treatment of cancer was well known here. When furnishing the particulars you required relative to the case, I told you, if you could give her any relief, you might well be proud of the skill with which God has endowed you. For thirty-five years she had suffered very much pain from the cancer (an epithelial one in the heel). In November, 1857, and again in Novcmber, 1858, she underwent operations for

it at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. And when she was compelled to go there again, in the early part of last year, she was sent away as utterly and hopelessly incurable. So bad a case did they consider it, that they would not enter on the treatment of it at all, or make a single effort to relieve her.

Then it was that Mrs. M—— brought her under your notice. The remedies you sent immediately caused a great improvement, and gave almost entire freedom from pain. She was able to go out a great deal during the summer, and seemed to take quite a new lease of life. She finds great benefit from the lotion you directed, and is better than she was a year ago, though the winter is again trying her much. Under God, you have been the means of considerably alleviating her sufferings. I cannot look for a cure at her advanced age, the disease also being of long standing. Still I am sure you are doing her good.

I should like to publish the case, that other aged sufferers from the same cause may know where to find similar relief.

With best thanks for your generous conduct towards her,

I remain, dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

G. H. B.,

Curate of Wimborne St. Giles, Dorset.

To Dr. Pattison.

CHAPTER II.

HAVING described the course and phases that cancerous disease generally assumes in different parts of the body, I shall now endeavour to lay down several plain rules, by which those who are afflicted with tumours can learn for themselves whether danger is to be apprehended or not. For this purpose I shall consider tumours under two great divisions, viz., the simple or non-malignant tumours, and those of a malignant character.

1st.—*Simple or non-malignant tumours.*—These are met with in all parts of the body: frequently in the scalp and under the skin. Generally, when first observed, they are of considerable size, imparting to touch a sense of smoothness and softness, yet *not* conveying the impression that they contain matter (unless it be an abscess). They are painless, giving rise to no uneasiness, and, if left undisturbed, seldom interfering with the vital functions. A tumour of this kind, however, may, after some years, degenerate into malignant disease, but the cause of this can generally be traced to some constant irri-

tation, or to the culpable use of caustics. This I have exemplified in cancer of the scalp (p. 21), in a case where simple wens, from the irritation of the brush and comb, degenerated into malignant disease. Under this division we may class warts, moles, &c., &c., which may remain non-malignant during the individual's life; but, on the other hand, if handled or irritated, apt to degenerate and destroy life. Under this head I may mention a small red superficial tumour, frequently met with in infants and young children, known as *nævi materni*, or mother's marks. Properly, they are a species of aneurism (aneurism by anastomosis), and should at once be removed, for these tumours increase rapidly, and if the skin should be scratched or broken, the infant might bleed to death. Within the last four years I have seen several cases of nævi, and treated all by enucleation. My reasons for adopting this course, are—it is the safest; it is the least painful; it is the most certain—indeed, in two of the cases lately under my care, the disease was in such parts that no other mode of operation, without great danger and disfigurement, could have been adopted. One was immediately over the left carotid, the other was on the right eyelid; both, through God's mercy, were cured, and no visible scar on the eyelid remained. Far different, however, is true aneurism, or the enlargement of an artery. This assumes the form of a tumour, and is different from all other tumours from

its pulsation*—it is a fearful disease. The only cure for such a tumour, in my opinion, is to tie the artery with a ligature, between the diseased portion of the vessel and the heart. This is not always possible. Aneurismal tumours, however, may be so obscure as to deceive even the most experienced, as the following case will prove :—

On the 3rd June last (1864), Mrs. P., from Falmouth, called on me, saying she was suffering from cancer of the right breast. On examination, I found a large tumour flattened, and, totally unlike cancerous disease, fluctuation indistinct. At first examination I could not detect pulsation, though I did afterwards. I candidly told her she was not suffering from cancer, but I could not tell her at once the exact nature of her disease, requesting her to call the next day. At the next interview pulsation was felt, and I decided that she was suffering from aneurism. This opinion was confirmed by my friend Dr. Darling, who saw the lady at my request. After this, she told me she had seen Mr. P., who pronounced it to be cancer, and he had introduced a small needle into it; the blood immediately poured out, and it was not until the fourth day that the hæmorrhage was stopped—fortunately the puncture was a minute one. I told the poor lady the best thing she could do was to go home, live quietly, and avoid all excitement, as most probably, in God's good time, the tumour would burst, and

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* A simple or malignant tumour may convey the sense of pulsation if touched on its surface, and it be situated immediately over an artery, but if touched sideways, this throbbing is not felt.

instantaneous death would be the result. I cautioned her against allowing any one to touch or interfere with it. Having been alarmed at the result of Mr. P.'s examination, she promised strictly to follow my advice.

2nd. *Malignant Tumours.*—These are legion, but we have only to deal in this place with one kind, viz., cancer and its varieties.*

Malignant tumours, as already stated, come in any part of the body. If on the face, it appears, generally, as a wart or mole (I do not mean to say, by this, that every wart and every mole becomes cancerous in time), or as a small hard pea-like tumour, so in other parts of the body, as in the breast: this organ is peculiarly susceptible to the formation of tumours. Those that are of a malignant character are generally very small, for, as a rule, *the smaller a tumour* (other symptoms being equal) *appears in the breast the more malignant it will be found to be.* If situated close to the nipple,

* There has been lately published by one of the surgeons of the Cancer Hospital, a book entitled "Cancer, its Allies and Counterfeits." It is such a book as might be expected from the surgeon of an Institution in which so little is done for successfully treating this disease. The author advocates the erroneous theory that "Cancer is a constitutional disease *depending entirely upon hereditary predisposition.*" The published statistics of the hospital, and the experience of the leading surgeons, all go to prove, that this theory is not consistent with facts.

not far from the surface, giving the sense of hardness to the touch, it is to be dreaded. Again, if a tumour is felt in the breast, not smooth and round, but with prominent edges, and hard to touch, this is to be feared. Again, if the tumour is of some little size, giving the impression to the touch, as if it contained matter or fluid, no time, in such a case, should be lost in seeking advice. Another peculiarity is that of pain—sharp, lancinating or pricking pains, not constant, but at intervals, are sure marks of malignant disease. For this peculiar pain is never felt in a simple, non-malignant tumour. In a former work I observed, that warts were frequently met with in those afflicted with cancerous disease. I do not mean to say that all persons having warts have cancer, but this I affirm, that when the disease has been diffused through the system, *that* small pedunculated warts (having long thin necks), the same colour as the skin, are frequently met with, especially under the chin, the neck, armpits, &c. Retraction or drawing in of the nipple, when a tumour exists in the breast, is symptomatic of malignant disease. Having written so far, I will now give some account of my treatment, a treatment which I assume to be superior to any yet introduced, because founded on common sense; but, at the same time, I disclaim all claims to infallibility, for in such a scourge, we can only hope for radical cures in comparatively few cases, but expect to afford relief to all.

Indeed, however simple the case may be that comes before me, in no one instance have I ever promised to effect a cure, for I am only an instrument in God's hands, who, without His blessing, would toil to cure, or relieve, in vain. The method I employ for removing a tumour of any kind, is that known to the profession as that of enucleation. Any substance, or combination of substances, that will destroy structure, can be employed in enucleation, but at the same time many cause excruciating agony. A red-hot iron will destroy structure, but imagine the pain caused by burning out a living part. Dr. Fell used pure chloride of zinc to accomplish the removal of tumours. This caustic, with the exception of nitrate of mercury, causes more excruciating agony than any other known substance, besides possessing no constitutional power over the disease; its application in the removal of cancerous disease is even more objectionable than the use of the knife. In the majority of cases where pure chloride of zinc alone is used, the disease generally reappears in, if possible, in a more malignant form than at first, for it must be laid down as a rule "*that the mere removal of a cancerous tumour will not alone effect a cure of the disease.*"

I claim the honour to have been the first to employ hydrastis canadensis in combination with chloride of zinc: the hydrastis not merely possessing, to a certain extent, a specific effect on the

sary pain and suffering; the strength of the ointment is increased by degrees, until generally on the fifth or sixth day the surface is thoroughly deadened, and all feeling in it lost. After this I draw perpendicular lines about half an inch apart, and parallel to each other, with the point of my instrument; these scratches never penetrating beyond the deadened structure are never felt by the patient; these I dress with narrow strips of cambric, spread with the undiluted paste. This dressing is only retained for an hour or two, and the same kind of dressings are applied from day to day until the disease is destroyed. As the process advances there is a feeling more of discomfort and uneasiness than of pain; this is owing to the circumstance that as the tumour is destroyed, it becomes heavy; but this discomfort can be readily relieved, by care and ingenuity. This process, however, cannot be carried on without giving rise to some constitutional irritation, evinced by feverishness, loss of appetite, and sometimes restlessness at night, these symptoms being accompanied by torpidity of the liver and bowels. For the first I give either aconite 2, or veratum viride 2, one or other of these never failing to overcome the feverish symptoms. For loss of appetite I generally turn my attention to the state of the liver and bowels; for this I generally give mercurius sol. 2, or leptandrine 2. If sickness, as usually accompanies biliary attacks, veratrum album

2, or ipecac. 2. If obstinate constipation, podophyllin or leptandrine, given in two, to four drop doses, until the bowels are relieved. If restless at nights I generally give a few drops of the liquor nepenthe, but if pain should occur during the treatment (I state if, for I have treated many cases without the patients suffering from pain), then I give the $\frac{1}{4}$ or the $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain of codeine. I may here remark a curious thing regarding these two sedatives which I have not seen mentioned in any of the journals, viz., that although prepared from the same substance (Morphia), yet their actions are different. Codeine will almost certainly banish pain, but it, excepting in a few cases, never induces sleep; whereas, nepenthe induces sleep, but seldom relieves pain, unless given in considerable quantity, say fifty to sixty drops. In the course of enucleating a tumour of the breast, or any other part, we must expect difficulties like the above to arise; but if they are met, by judicious treatment they are easily overcome. I may here mention that, although I have enucleated many hundred cases of malignant disease, still I have never had the misfortune to lose a patient during this part of the treatment. The time required to destroy a cancerous or other growth varies of course according to the size and character of the tumour to be removed: for instance, this paste will penetrate and destroy a tumour of true scirrhus, much quicker than it will an equally sized tumour

of a medullary character. In none, however, does it require longer than from four to five weeks to destroy the disease.

After the disease has been destroyed, which can be ascertained only by experience and practice, the strips on which the enucleating paste has been spread are withdrawn, and no dressings are applied until the fourth or fifth day, by which time a line of demarcation will be found between the living and the dead parts. Formerly I used to dress with lotions and ointments immediately after removing the strips, but experience has taught me that by so doing, the process of separation is rather retarded than hastened, therefore until the line of separation is fairly established, I now avoid all interference, but whenever it takes place I then dress with strips of calico about an inch wide, spread with calendula ointment. These are placed around the mass, one half of their breadth being laid on the living structure, the other half on the dead. I only remove these once a day, as it is important to retain the pus, which serves to soften and assist separation. About the tenth day, separation generally has advanced so far, as to admit the introduction of a finger between the two. I then discard the strips of calico, and instead, dress with strips of medicated cotton wool, well spread with the same ointment. According to circumstances, whether the disease has been completely destroyed or not (for if not com-

pletely destroyed, then the tumour is longer in separating), it generally falls off from the fourteenth to the twenty-first day from the removal of the dressings spread with the enucleating paste. The average time is the sixteenth day. I have never destroyed a tumour that fell out before the twelfth day, and I have had one case (which afterwards did well) which did not separate until the thirty-third day. These dead masses most frequently fall off, when the patient gets up to dress in the morning. Not unfrequently they slip off when the patients turn in bed, and are found beside them in the morning. But oftener they drop when removing the dressings. In one instance, a lady's breast (for in this case the tumour occupied the whole breast) fell off, when throwing on her shawl before going out for a walk. In no case, however, even when the tumour becomes loose, do I attempt to hasten its removal, as experience has taught me that non-interference is always best. After the mass has dropped off, a flat surface is exposed to view, covered with thick purulent matter, but never bloody, for one great advantage of this mode of treating malignant disease is, that seldom one single drop of blood is lost from the commencement, to the termination of the treatment. I usually dress immediately upon the removal of the disease with a piece of cotton wool or calico spread with the calendula ointment. These dressings are repeated until the surface of

the sore is cleansed, which I carefully examine in order to ascertain whether any speck of disease yet remains. If there should be, I then dress the spot with the diluted enucleating paste. This, however, is seldom necessary, for not in one case in a hundred can any trace of disease be found. I then judge from the granulations whether the sore has a tendency to be indolent or no; if so, I dress with the unguent resinosum flavæ of the Pharmacopœa, mixed with one eighth its weight of spiritus terebinthini. Next day I sometimes dress with an ointment composed of the powdered root of the hydrastis mixed with honey. In the majority of cases I find this most healing and soothing, but in some few, it gives rise to erysipelas. Sometimes I dress with watery dressings, as cloths dipped in a cold infusion of the hydrastis canadensis, or in a lotion prepared from a hot-water infusion of Phytolacca decandra. These applications, however, are varied from day to day, according to the appearance of the sore; no definite rule can be laid down as what to employ, experience can only guide one in such cases. Generally the healing process is complete from three to four weeks from the time the diseased mass falls off. This part of the treatment is the time for administering those prophylactic remedies which have proved in so many instances, by the non-reappearance of the disease, how very important they are; indeed it is mainly from the judicious

administration of such remedies that I claim that "*cancer is curable,*" and although disclaiming to be, what many sneeringly call me, a Cancer Curer, yet still I have been able to cure, through the Lord's blessing, by these means, many cases who are now alive, and can witness to the truth of my statement. I do not refer to cases of yesterday, but to ladies who have been well and have remained well for periods of from eight to twelve and fourteen years. These remedies, as I have mentioned before, I administer in the homœopathic form, as I am convinced that in doing so the minute portions of the drugs reach parts by their continued use, that the grosser preparations of the old school can never reach, besides frequently producing a contrary effect to the one intended. Of these remedies Hydrastis Canadensis must stand pre-eminent. I administer this generally in the first, third, sixth, or twelfth decimal dilutions, generally giving one dilution for a week at a time, three or four times daily, then interposing a week with some of the resinous alkaloids, such as the Phytolaccin, Cerasin, Heloniadine, &c.; of these I generally prescribe the second decimal dilution, excepting Cerasin, which I frequently use in the mother tincture. If the patient is weak and prostrate, Xanthoxylin I have found of great benefit, alternating with Cerasin. These two latter, however, have not the same anti-cancerous action that we find in the Hydrastin, Phytolaccin, or the Heloniadine, but are mainly useful for

their tonic effects. It is not only during the process of healing that these agents are administered, but they should be continued for some months after the patients return to their homes. If to these remedies be added, a nutritious and slightly stimulating dietary, with a warning not to use the arm on the affected side for some time, I have then found, that in the great majority of cases which I have enucleated, there has been no return of the cancerous disease. Such being the process for enucleating a cancerous tumour, I think it must be evident to all unprejudiced persons, that it has many advantages over all other operations.

1st. *Its safety.* In the hands of a skilful and experienced practitioner (but it requires long practice to accomplish it successfully) it is safer than the knife. Scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of some death occurring during an operation. Dr. Druitt, in his work, says—"That some patients are killed by the operation itself, and that some have died from being operated on for what afterwards proved to be no cancer at all."—*Druitt's Surgeon's Vade-Mecum, sixth edition, pp.* 115.

If so, should not enucleation be preferred to the knife, from its safety? But, although safe in experienced hands, it is fraught with great danger to life if the surgeon is not truly experienced. I have given instructions to many surgeons, and supplied them with the hydrastis and zinc mixture, even

taking the precaution to give them diagrams how to proceed, yet in every case they have failed, and have been obliged to ask me to finish the operation for them, and I am sorry to say, in one, death has been the consequence of their undertaking what they had not experience enough to complete.* When I first attempted enucleation, in early professional life, now many years ago, I confess I did it with fear and trembling, and made many mistakes, which only great experience now enables me to avoid. Some of these mistakes might have been fatal, but, providentially, I have never lost a life through enucleation.

2nd. *Its certainty.* Enucleation, when properly performed, removes all disease. This is more than can be said for the knife, for, when operating with the knife, the parts are deluged with blood, and the operator, after removing as much of the diseased mass as he can, brings the bleeding raw surfaces together, enclosing frequently a portion (more or less minute) of the disease (this is one reason of the recurrence so soon after operations by the knife). In a properly enucleated tumour, the tumour, in due time, drops off, leaving a flat bloodless sore, so if any disease should remain, it is at once detected by an experienced eye. The truth of this is exemplified in many secondary cases that have come under my care. I mean those in which the knife was used in the first instance, and, the disease having

* See my remarks on Dr. Marston's work, 1865.

returned almost immediately after the operation, submitted to my treatment, and who now remain well.

3rd. *Its comparative freedom from pain.* I have had many patients who have undergone my improved method of enucleation without suffering much pain —indeed, some not losing a night's rest. I have also, on the other hand, had many nervous patients who have for some few days suffered a great deal. Yet I have successfully enucleated in cases where the patient has been so reduced by other disease, and of so nervous and excitable a temperament, that surgeons of repute have refused to exsect by the knife. Others, again, who have undergone the operation by the knife, and, from recurrence of their disease, have submitted to my enucleating their cancerous growths, have declared "that what they suffered from my treatment, was not to be compared with the pain and agony they endured during the first operation."

Such being some of the advantages that properly conducted enucleation possesses over the knife, candour compels me to state it is by no means an infallible operation, for though in all, the diseased mass may be safely removed, yet, in a small per-centage of cases, the disease does return again. The per-centage of recurrence after the use of the knife is at least ninety per cent. Indeed, leading surgeons state that the disease invariably returns in every case, for—

Dr. M'Farlane, late Professor of the Practice of Medicine

in the University of Glasgow, states (*Medical Gazette*, 24th June, 1838), that of thirty-two cases of well-marked cancer of the breast, which were operated upon by himself, and eighty-six cases that were operated upon by his friends, *not one was permanently cured.* Several of the operations were fatal. He is of opinion that "the operation never arrests, but almost uniformly accelerates the progress of the disease."

Mr. Fergusson says, "My own experience coincides entirely with that of every unprejudiced observer, that when malignant growths are removed with the knife, their return is but too likely.

The late Professor Millar wrote, "It is only a small number of the many cases which present themselves to the surgeon which warrant operation."

Mayo, in his "Outlines of Pathology," says, "After amputation of a scirrhous breast, under the most favorable circumstances, I believe that in *ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the disease returns.*"

In a Report "On the Utility of Surgical Operations in Cancer," presented to the French Academy of Sciences by Dr. Leroy d'Etoilles, in 1844, it was shown, from documents furnished by 174 practitioners, that the average time from operation until death is one year and five months; and he adds, that in operating early it does not appear to be the fact that the tumour is prevented from degenerating.

Mr. Paget says, "He is not aware *of a single case of recovery*; and as to the influence of an operation in prolonging life, I believe that the removal of the local disease makes no material difference in the average duration of life."

Surely, after such testimony from the leading

surgeons of the day, against using the knife, my mode of enucleation, which has been proved by living witnesses to be successful in so many cases, should be preferred and adopted, to all others. The recurrence of cancerous disease among my patients can only be traced in about fifteen per cent., and in most of them the return can be traced to some imprudence on their part.

Although enucleation be a most valuable aid in treating cancerous disease (for it is only an aid, the operation itself will never cure, it is the constitutional treatment that is of most consequence), yet it can be employed, comparatively, only in a few of the cases that I meet with, for I find that in not more than one, in every ten cases, am I justified in attempting to remove the disease. The reasons are, either in some few cases, the disease is still in such a state as to give hopes of effecting a cure, without having resort to an operation; or, in the majority of cases, the disease has advanced too far to give any hope of effecting a cure, or even of prolonging life, by enucleation, although life may, for months and years, be prolonged by judicious constitutional, and topical applications. My treatment varies in almost every case, and I never prescribe, especially in the first instance, without seeing my patient, for all physicians, who are truly called to their profession, experience, when they see a patient, a peculiar something, that flashes across their minds, and, as it were,

dictates a certain treatment, or a certain medicine; when such is the case, and the instinctive instruction is carried out, I have never failed, not only in malignant, but also in other diseases, in benefiting my patients. When this feeling is absent, then I feel uncertain as to the benefits that will be derived from my prescriptions. My prescriptions, however, are mainly confined to the new American vegetable alkaloids, the majority of which I have introduced into this country, and whose efficacy in the treatment not only of cancerous but of other diseases, is acknowledged and corroborated by all who have tried them.

To prove the advantage of this treatment over others, I transcribe a letter received from the daughter of a lady whom I was called in to see in the last stage of this terrible disease. When I saw her, I told her husband that I did not think his poor, suffering wife could live a fortnight, yet God blessed the means I employed, and she lived in comparative comfort for more than nine months. However, the daughter's letter explains the case better than I can do.

MRS. M——. *Ulcerated Cancer of the Right Breast.*

About June, 1860, became conscious of a darting, pricking pain in the right breast, nearing the armpit, and upon examination, detected the existence of a small, hard lump, somewhat deep seated. This went on till the following

June, during which period the small, hard lump increased in size to that of a small nut, pain in proportion. The first medical consultation was with Dr. Evans, whose treatment was carbon dressings, *i.e.*, "powdered charcoal, "yolk of eggs," and "bay salt;" and internally acacia charcoal, in the form of a jam, with occasional aperients. This treatment was continued about three months, but unattended with alleviation, the lump increasing in size and in pain. A similar treatment was continued occasionally during another three months. Mr. Toulmin, of Clapton, was consulted after this, and applied plasters externally, and tonics internally. His treatment extended over three months, during which period, on the surface over and about the lump, commenced a slight and almost imperceptible suppuration:—no alleviation under this treatment. Mr. Toulmin's visits discontinued, and the patient went away for about six weeks, returned home, and consulted Mr. Smith, of Burton Crescent, Tavistock Square, who pronounced the disease a tumour, which would probably end in cancer. Under his treatment, the suppurating tumour was healed up by internal and external applications. This treatment continued about four months; but during this period the wound reopened, and commenced suppuration. Upon this Mr. Smith suggested further advice, and declined further responsibility. The period including the treatment, herein named, extended over three years, during which time the tumour steadily increased in size, and without any alleviation of pain. Dr. Julius Baetcke, of the German Hospital, Dalston, was consulted. He probed and examined the wound minutely, and pronounced it a "*bad case*:" treatment, "*linseed meal*" poultices and iron tonics. Patient under him two months, but without improvement. After this, fig poultices were applied, under the advice of a friend, and continued for a period of four months. Mr. Fergusson, of

King's College Hospital, was then consulted, and pronounced the disease to be cancer of the worst form. His treatment consisted of fig, linseed meal, and bread poultices, with iron tonics. Mr. Fergusson's treatment extended from November to the following January (1864), up to the 19th, upon which day Dr. Pattison saw the patient. At this stage the disease, which had steadily progressed during the whole period of three years and a half, had assumed a condition as pronounced by Dr. Pattison *incurable*, and the sufferings attendant upon it almost insupportable. The suppuration was profuse and offensive, proceeding from an extensive wound, extending from the nipple into the armpit. During Dr. Pattison's treatment, the patient's state underwent various changes and conditions. The arm became involved and paralysed. At one period erysipelas supervened, and at another jaundice. Under Dr. Pattison's treatment the patient experienced great and marked alleviations. Applications applied to the wound rapidly removed its offensiveness, both in condition and smell, which was at times very bad. Internal remedies which were administered checked and relieved the unsupportable pain in a marked and extraordinary degree. Remedies applied to the swollen and paralysed arm during erysipelas were also particularly marked in their action and power of removing pain and suffering. Dr. Pattison's treatment extended over a period of nine months, but although unable to effect a cure, as originally stated in his first interview with his patient, yet the means and remedies resorted to by him were eminently successful in affording relief and alleviation under the acute sufferings to which the patient was subjected.

CLAPTON; 23*rd January*, 1865.

This sad case truly shows how little even the most eminent of the profession are able to accomplish. Mr. Toulmin, Mr. Smith, of Burton Crescent, Dr. Baetcke, and Mr. Fergusson—all are men of eminence and mark in their several spheres—all failed. As the disease advanced, they had only one topical application, by poultices, which I will endeavour, in the next chapter,-to prove are worse than useless, and they acknowledge they possess nothing more constitutional, than the various iron tonics. Surely this one case, if I had no other (and I am proud to say, I have hundreds), would be sufficient in the eyes of the unprejudiced to induce them to try the effect of these new remedies in other cases, and to admit that my new treatment, especially in desperate cases, is more successful than their own.

The following is a list of the principal agents I use in treating malignant disease. I use them both topically and internally, depending on the peculiarities of the case :—

ASCLEPIADIN, *prepared from the root of the* ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.—An excellent alterative, diuretic and tonic. I frequently give it with success in the peculiar rheumatic pains, which are a frequent sequence to cancerous disease.

APOCYNIN, *prepared from the root of the* APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.—It possesses cathartic and diuretic properties. A good medicine in cases of ovarian dropsy.

ATROPIN, *prepared from the leaves and roots of the* ATROPA BELLADONNA.—Useful in neuralgia, fevers—especially those

accompanied with eruptions, as scarlet fever, &c.—and of benefit in mania, dependent on uterine disturbance.

BAPTISIN, *prepared from the stalks and leaves of the* BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.—A most valuable agent in treating Amenorrhœa; indeed even in the most obstinate cases of suppression of the monthly discharge, I have never failed speedily to restore it, either by giving baptisin or macrotin. Both are equally valuable for this purpose. (*See* MACROTIN.)

COLLINSONIN, *prepared from the root of the* COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS.—This medicine exerts a peculiar influence on the rectum and adjacent parts. It is useful in treating piles and abscesses.

CYRIPEDIN, *prepared from the root of the* CYRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS.—A good tonic, and useful in chorea from its affinity to the purple lady slipper of Canada (*Saracenia purpurea*). It will probably be found useful in treating smallpox and similar exanthematous diseases.

CAULOPHYLLIN, *prepared from the root of the* CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES.—Excellent in the treatment of dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c., &c.

CORYDALIDIN, *prepared from the root of the* CORYDALIS FORMOSA.—A useful medicine in cases of scrofula.

CERASIN, *prepared from the bark of the* CERASUS VIRGINIANA.—One of the best tonics I am acquainted with. It can be given with success in place of quinine. Indeed, from my experience of this agent, I prefer it to quinine, as it never gives rise to the pains in the head and other disagreeable symptoms that frequently follow the use of the latter medicine.

DIGITALIDIN, *prepared from the leaves of the* DIGITALIS PURPUREA.—Useful in rheumatism, &c., &c.; and in those cases where abortion is threatened.

GELSEMININ, *prepared from the root of the* GELSEMINUM SEMPERVIRENS.—An excellent febrifuge, useful in the

rheumatic and neuralgic pains peculiar to cancerous disease.

GERANIN, *prepared from the root of the* GERANIUM MACULATUM.—A good astringent; therefore useful in hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, &c., &c.

HYDRASTIDIN, *prepared from the root of the* HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.—Exerts a peculiar action on mucous surfaces, and has a *sui-generis* action on the liver—useful in cancerous affections of the liver or stomach, piles, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, otorrhœa, &c., &c.

HAMAMELIDIN, *prepared from the leaves and bark of the* HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.—Astringent and sedative. One of the most valuable agents that we possess in treating uterine disease.

LEPTANDRIN, *prepared from the root of the* LEPTANDRIA VIRGINICA.—A gentle laxative, useful in the treatment of piles, dyspepsia, &c.

MACROTIDIN, *prepared from the root of the* MACROTIS RACEMOSA. (*See* BAPTISIN.)

MYRICIN, *prepared from the bark of the root of the* MYRICA CERIFERA.—A valuable alterative and stimulant. I use it in all cases where a low state of the body exists, and invariably with marked success.

PHYTOLACCIN, *prepared from the root of the* PHYTOLACCA DECANDRIA.—Useful in glandular affections. Formerly, the Phytolacca was extensively used among the slave population in the West Indies, for treating cancerous and malignant sores. For this purpose, it has proved almost inert in my hands.

PODOPHYLLIN, *prepared from the root of the* PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM.—A most valuable cathartic, exerting a special influence on the hepatic circulation—in many cases, preferable to mercurials.

SENECIONIN, *prepared from the stalks and leaves of the*

SENECIO GRACILIS.—Diuretic and tonic—useful in dropsy, and in cases of debility, with loss of appetite.

STILLINGIN, *prepared from the root of the* STILLINGIA SYLVATICA.—Alterative and stimulant—useful in cutaneous diseases.

SCUTELLARIN, *prepared from the* SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA,—An excellent tonic, and anti-spasmodic—useful in mania hysteria, and in nervous debility.

VIBURNIN, *prepared from the bark of the* VIBURNUM OPULUS.—Anti-spasmodic, alterative, and tonic—useful in convulsions, threatened abortions, &c., &c.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—The concentrated tincture (*not the alkaloid*) is the preparation I always use. It is almost a specific in erysipelas, and similar diseases. I frequently employ it in painting the inflamed surface three or four times daily. A medical friend told me he had treated confluent smallpox (preventing pitting) with success, by painting the whole face with equal parts of the concentrated tinctures of the *Hydrastis Canadensis* and of *Veratrum Viride*.

XANTHOXYLIN, *prepared from the bark of the* XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM.—Useful in rheumatism and scrofula.

In addition to these, I use many of the medicines that are in general use, dependent on the symptoms that may arise. In some few cases narcotics, for a time, are indispensable, and when such is the case I generally prefer codeine, when the object is to allay suffering; but, where sleep is necessary, I generally prescribe Battley's solution of opium, in preference to all other preparations; for it is a curious fact, that although Codein allays pain, yet it seldom in-

duces sleep. In some few cases, I find Nepenthe and Chlorodyne agree better with the patient than either Codeine or Battley; but these are exceptional cases.

Great attention should be paid to diet. Only those articles of food that are of the most nutritious character should be given. All salted food should be prohibited. (I do not mean by this that salt is not allowable, for every dish should be made as savoury and enticing to the palate as possible.) If there is much flatulence, which is frequently the case, the quantity of vegetable food should be reduced to a smaller quantity than usual. The bowels may frequently be regulated by means of fruit, &c. In those cases where debility is the most prominent feature, stimulants must be judiciously administered. Always, when the poor patient is much reduced, by long suffering, pale brandy is the best—indeed, it is the only admissible spirit in such cases; but in the majority of cases, where the prostration of strength is not so great, I find great benefit from the free administration of the pure Hungarian wines—more especially those known as the Carlowitz and Tokay wines, imported by Max Greger, Esq. These wines are invaluable to invalids, from their containing phosphoric acid and iron, and from their freedom from adulteration.

It is from using these medicinal remedies, from

strict attention to Hygienic and dietetic agents—but above all, to God's blessing—that I have been so successful in treating this formidable class of disease.

CHAPTER III.

In this chapter I will conclude this slight sketch of cancerous disease, by warning the patients what to avoid, having in the last chapter advised them what to do.

Avoid Delay.—This, alas, is a too common form of danger in these diseases. The doctor declares "it is only a tumour," and nothing is to be feared. This opinion soothes the mind; it is in accordance with the feelings; it is pleasanter to remain at home, than to go elsewhere for medical assistance; the *demon procrastination* has been invoked, and in these cases, the end of procrastination is death.

*Avoid the Knife.**—I have written so fully on this

* Since the above was in the press, I have met with a sad case affording convincing proof to an unprejudiced mind, of the madness of being persuaded to submit to the knife, and the culpability on the part of the surgeon in attempting an operation which (if he has had any experience at all in such cases) he must know will not prolong life, but aggravate suffering, and make the remaining short period of existence wretched and unendurable beyond description.

Miss C——, aged thirty years, called on me last Saturday

subject in my other books, that for full information regarding the evils that result from exsection by the

(28th January, 1865), when she gave me the following history of her case. In August last she accidentally felt a small tumour in her right breast, unaccompanied by pain; feeling anxious, she consulted her family surgeon, who said, if it did not get better in a week after using a lotion he prescribed, it must be cut out. The lotion was tried, but it produced no effect. Another surgeon in Norwich was consulted, who gave the same advice as "the family friend." The result was that the poor lady submitted to the operation by the knife, on the 6th October last (1864). Up to the time of the operation, not the slightest pain had been felt in the tumour, nor had it increased much, since first noticed in August. During the first week after the operation everything seemed going on satisfactorily, but on the eighth day the disease reappeared, accompanied with almost constant excruciating pain;—the sore never properly cicatrized. On examination, I found a hard scirrhous mass attached to the ribs, and extending under the arm towards the shoulder-blade, the glands in the neck were also affected. Emaciation, and that peculiar waxy, haggard expression, only seen in the advanced stages of cancer, was painfully impressed on her young and beautiful face; adding to all this misery, the disease had attacked her lungs. What the end will be, we must leave to the imagination of our readers. I will only further remark that probably there never was a more favourable case for an operation than this one—a small tumour, evidently in its first stage, as it was unaccompanied by pain; the patient had also youth and strength in her favour; yet here we find the knife failed. If it fails in such a case, what hope can those have whose disease is more advanced, and

knife, I must refer the reader to them; only stating that if this disease be one of the blood, the mere extirpation by a severe, and often fatal, operation, is worse than useless, as in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred operated upon, the disease returns within two years and a half; indeed, the average period of the reappearance of the disease is only eleven months. Although eleven months is the average period of many hundred cases, yet the return in

who may not have either youth or strength on their side?

It was only yesterday (1st February, 1865), when talking to a gentleman regarding his wife's case, that he stated to me, that he had been that morning to a leading surgeon, who had advised the exsection of a malignant mammary tumour. By way of encouragement, he told them that at one of the hospitals 5,000 breasts had been removed with complete success. Granted that these operations were so far successful, that the patients were discharged with the wounds healed—(no mention was made of how many died under the knife, for this is by no means an unfrequent occurrence, not only in our hospitals, but also during private operations)—how many of these poor unfortunates were alive twelve months afterwards, we can pretty accurately determine from the tables of recurrence of disease and deaths, framed by the leading surgeons, and the staff, of the various hospitals. There would be found, not to be more than 500 well; or 4,500 would be either dead or dying. In two years the number would be only 22 well, or less than half of one per cent. of the original number. Is this what is called successful operation?

many is marked within a much shorter period of time. It is not a week since I saw a poor lady who was operated on early last December: the disease immediately reappeared, before the wound was healed; and now, not much more than six weeks from the operation, she is again hopelessly afflicted with cancerous disease, in its worst form. The following extract from a letter I received on the 16th December last (1864), will surely convince the most prejudiced of the folly of submitting to the knife :—

R. H., 15*th December*, 1864.

Sir,—I have heard through a late patient of yours, Mrs. S——, of Watford, of your treatment of cancer. My wife was taken with a pain in her right breast about three months ago last Saturday. About ten days or a fortnight after, I took her to Mr. P——, who pronounced it "scirrhous cancer," but thought it possible he might disperse it.* After trying for three weeks, he gave up the case, pronouncing it to be the most rapid case of cancer he ever had to deal with. Of course, I was anxious to try further, thinking possibly that even the best of opinions might be in error. After consulting our local medical man, I took my wife to Mr. S——, of Saville Row, who said the case was not cancer at all, and suggested an operation, which he felt very confident would prove effectual as a cure. We thought before we consented that another opinion was

* Here is an admission of a leading surgeon that scirrhus may be dispersed; when I advocated that it could be, some years ago, I was scouted at as a visionary.

desirable, and a Mr. A——, of Saville Row, having given an opinion corroborating Mr. S——'s views, and recommending an operation, my wife had her breast removed on the 31st October, after which it was called an enucleated tumour. *Relief was only given for about* ONE WEEK, *when she was in* MORE PAIN THAN EVER, and went again to see Mr. S——, who then pronounced it, as Mr. P—— had done at first, "painfully rapid cancer," although he at first pronounced against cancer altogether.

Dr. Pattison, 10, Cavendish Road, St. John's Wood.

This, my reader, to me is no uncommon letter; frequently I receive almost similar details, in which the patient has been induced by the plausible assertions of his medical adviser, who says, "*it is only a tumour,*" and submits to this fearful ordeal. I grant it is done for the best, and with the kindest motives; but great must be the responsibility of those who trifle so with human life, and who blindly (not wishing to see) shut their eyes against all improvements, or, as they call them, "encroachments on the profession." What can we think of a profession, in which three of its most distinguished members differ, as to the character of a tumour, which a young student should have correctly diagnosed?—what, when two of these gentlemen, having the tumour in their hands, call it an encysted tumour? The melancholy result proves that these two ornaments of their profession know no more of malignant tumour when they see it than they do of the

physiological properties of tobacco, or the proper use of a freezing mixture. Reader, beware of the knife! Your life will be prolonged, and with less suffering to yourself, by leaving it to run its course, than by submitting to the knife.

Avoid Caustics.—I would warn all persons to beware of allowing caustics to be applied, with the hope of relieving the disease. (Of course I except scientific enucleation, for then the whole of the disease is removed.) Indeed, strange as it may appear, I have seen more than one case in which the surgeon has burnt a circular hole in the breast, *for the purpose of letting it run out,* as he told the patient.

There is a gentleman in Paris, who has lately treated cancers by means of caustic in a manner, which, I am happy to say, will never be submitted to in England. I knew a lady who underwent this treatment—a treatment which nearly cost her life. His mode of operating is to pierce the breast in every direction with a trochar, and into the bleeding wounds to force a tube of pure chloride of zinc—perhaps fifteen or twenty at one time. The agony was so great, that the patient fainted during each operation. Four such dressings were required, when the poor breast and tumour having been pierced and burnt in every direction and in every part, a poultice was applied, and the destroyed mass was allowed to slough away. I need not say that the operation, as to curing the disease, was as ineffectual as it was

cruel. This lady has been under a gentle soothing alterative treatment for more than a year, and a marked change for the better is observed at every visit.

Avoid using the tincture of Iodine, or any other irritating application, to the surface of a tumour.—Write it down as a golden rule, never to irritate a malignant growth; always try to soothe it, if you hope for success. I frequently see cases which are hastened, in a few weeks, from the first, or simple stage, into the third, or ulcerative stage, through the ignorance of the medical attendant applying linseed poultices, with the hope of producing suppuration (they foolishly believing that they detect matter—for many tumours, especially those of a malignant character, have the feeling of fluctuation, as if they contained fluid, when in reality they contain none). These applications should never be submitted to, and any surgeon who can recommend them, is deplorably ignorant of malignant disease. Of all applications, iodine is perhaps the worst, as it not only sets up an inflammatory action, with much pain, but it destroys the skin, and hastens the period of ulceration.

Leeches ought to be avoided.—They are frequently applied, with the idea that the tumour is owing to inflammatory action. The use of leeches is highly injurious and dangerous, for these diseases seldom owe their origin to inflammatory action. I have

seen several melancholy cases, where leeches have been applied, in this, and the second stage, where erysipelas has set in, and death has followed in a few weeks.

Anything that may tend to reduce the system must be avoided.—I frequently meet with cases, where the poor sufferers have been half starved by their foolish attendants, whose practice necessarily causes a rapid increase of the disease. It is a cardinal rule in the treatment of cancerous disease, to support the system, by means of the most nourishing diet, with a moderate use of stimulants—but never to reduce the vital power.

Avoid poultices of figs, and the pernicious habit of drinking the milk, in which they are boiled.—Fig poultices, some years ago, became fashionable through an article supplied to a morning paper, by a chemist in London. They are very injurious, owing to their dragging, drawing nature; they cause much irritation, but, what is worse, the poor sufferer places such confidence in doing something, recommended by a fashionable paper, that often too much valuable time is lost, and a favorable case for radical treatment often, through these figs, is removed in a few short weeks, from the first, to the third or last stage, of this terrible disease. Do nothing, rather than try figs. Further, the milk in which the figs are boiled is given as a drink: this is objectionable, for, although the boiled milk can have no specific effect

upon the disease, yet, in several instances, I have known it to induce nausea, and indigestion, thereby further reducing the system.

Rubbing the breast should be avoided.—Friction always sets up, in the delicate gland, more or less inflammatory action; therefore, this must be avoided. *Lay your applications on the breast*—never rub it.

The application of poisonous substances, especially mineral and metallic poisons, is dangerous.—The acetate of lead, for instance, is accompanied with danger. I have had many cases, from the Cancer Hospital, at Brompton, where the patients were suffering from lead poisoning, induced by the lead, and oil lotions used there. The sufferings from the disease are hard enough to bear, without adding the risk of poisoning to it.

The diseased parts ought never to be kept too warm, or warmer than the adjacent parts of the body.—Most patients come to me the first time with their breast carefully protected with large masses of cotton wool, or with a dressed hare or rabbit skin, &c., &c. These appliances are recommended by men of high standing, whose opinion ought to have great weight. I think they forget, that if, one portion of the body is kept at a higher temperature than the rest, there must be an increased flow of blood to that part, the vessels must be distended, and, disease existing there already, the increased supply of blood, must tend rapidly to increase the mischief.

Beware of congelation or freezing of a cancerous tumour.—This mode of treatment was introduced some few years ago, by Dr. James Arnott. It is objectionable, for its exciting the parts, to violent action and rapid growth, for, although a part may be frozen for the time, yet when reaction takes place the pain is agonising; and the inflammatory action is increased, and rapid destruction of the affected organ takes place. Indeed, it is worse, and more unmanageable, than the actual cautery.

Avoid using the arm on the afflicted side, which ought to be kept at rest as much as possible.—The patient ought to avoid raising the arm to the head, as for example, in attempting to dress the back hair.

Avoid the lead and oil mixtures and the potassa powders of the too celebrated Cancer Hospital: the one softens the skin, and encourages the growth of the disease; and the lead, assisted by the potash, utterly destroys the constitution—the one by inducing lead poisoning, the other by irritating the coats of the stomach and destroying digestion.

Scarcely a week passes without some poor sufferer (who has wasted strength and precious time, in attending this charity) coming to me; and the treatment in all cases is so similar, judging as I do, from their prescriptions, that I should fail in my duty not to expose the system. For this purpose I will select only one case, from many, from my Case Book, copying the prescriptions from Mr., or rather

Doctor, Marsden's own MS., so that every statement I make can be verified :—

CASE 942.—MRS. W——, aged 47 years.

This lady first observed a small lump in her right breast in the early part of the year 1857. She immediately came up to London, and consulted Dr. Marsden, the chief surgeon of the Brompton Cancer Hospital. When he first saw it, he said it was not far enough advanced for an operation, but gave her the following prescription—meant, I suppose to bring the disease into a stage fit for an operation by the knife, for the merest tyro in the profession would never dream for a moment that such means could check its progress, much less effect a cure.

The following are verbatim copies of these prescriptions :—

℞ Sod. Bicarb. ʒiij.
Divid. in Pulv. xii.
Cap. I. bis die. Die Junii 29th, 1857.

In plain English, this is merely fifteen grains of carbonate of soda, to be taken twice a day. The following November, Dr. Marsden pronounced the breast to be ripe for the knife, and he accordingly operated. The internal treatment after the operation was merely an increased quantity of the carbonate of soda; for I see, by a prescription dated the 9th December, 1857, he ordered twenty grains, instead of fifteen grains. Notwithstanding the

knife, and the carbonate of soda, the disease reappeared almost immediately; for in the following April she again came up to Dr. Marsden, the disease having reappeared in the cicatrix; then the internal medicine was slightly changed for the following prescription:—

℞ Sod. Carbon, ʒiv.
Pulv. Calumbæ ʒj. M.
Divid. in Pulv. xii. Cujus Cap. j. J. D. M.

This means, that 240 grains of carbonate of soda was to be mixed with sixty grains of calumba root. This was to be divided into twelve powders, so that each powder contained twenty grains of the soda, and five grains of the calumba root.

The too celebrated lead and oil liniment was also ordered; and by the prescription we see that it is composed of the following ingredients:—

℞ Liq. Plumbi Acet.
Ol. Amygdal.
Aquæ, singul. ʒij.
Fiat Embroc.

i. e., two ounces of sugar of lead water, two ounces of almond oil, and two ounces of water, are to be mixed together. Whether the oil and water will mix, I must leave to chemists to decide.

No experienced surgeon will be surprised to learn that she grew slowly worse. She persevered in

using this liniment for more than a year; and what was the result? Why, exactly what any man who has got a tyro's knowledge of his profession would have predicted from using such a lotion so long; not only did the disease increase, but she also suffered from lead poisoning. If such a liniment could do good to cancer, one would scarcely be justified in using it for so long a time, for fear of its poisonous effects being developed; but when it is worse than useless in cancer, can any person justify its use? This lady came to see me on the 29th June, 1859, not only suffering from ulcerated cancer, but also, as I have stated before, from lead poisoning, accompanied by paralysis. I pointed out her danger, and, at her husband's request, I immediately undertook the case, although a most unpromising one. And now, I have succeeded in removing all traces of the lead, and have nearly cured her of the cancerous disease.*

* This lady never completely recovered from the operation she submitted to—the lead poisoning, and the carbonate of soda, injuring, as they generally do, the stomach. The disease was deposited in different organs before she placed herself under my care, and although at one time (when the above was written, August, 1859) I had strong hopes of effecting a radical cure, in this I have failed. However, the means for relieving and checking the progress of this disease were greatly blessed, and in a letter received from her (July, 1861), she states that she is very comfortable, free from pain, and able to take and enjoy mode-

In July, 1859, Dr. Marsden heard that the lady was suffering from the poisonous effects of his remedy, and wrote to her on the 29th of the same month, advising her to leave off using the lead lotion, but to substitute in its place the following :—

℞ Cerate Saponis.
Ol. Amygdal. a.a. ℥ij.
Tinct. Hyoscyam. ℥ij.
Fiat Embroc.

In English, this means mix two ounces of soap cerate, two ounces of almond oil, and one ounce of the tincture of henbane, and use as an embrocation.

Also, the following, to be taken to drive the lead poison out of the system :—

℞ Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥ij.
Tinct. Rad. Serpent.
„ Gentian Co. a.a. ℥ss.
„ Aq. Fontan. ℥viii.
Cap. coch. iij. Ampl. D. M.

The literal translation of this prescription, intended for removing lead poisoning from the system, is, 120 drops of the aromatic spirits of ammonia, half an ounce of tincture of the root of serpentaria, the same quantity of the compound tincture of

rate exercise; but she never recovered from this absurd treatment. I heard of her death about four months ago.

gentian, mixed with eight ounces of water; of this, three tablespoonfuls, or one sixth of the whole, was to be taken at a dose.

At the present time (27th January, 1865) I have a lady under my care, who was lately one of Mr. Marsden's private patients; she continued under his care, until she was seized with lead colic, and other symptoms of lead poisoning.

I have entered into detail in this case from no ill-feeling towards Dr. Marsden; but I think, that the contributors to the noble hospital at Brompton, should know something of the mode of treating this terrible disease, adopted by those whom they have elected to be their medical staff. I might detail many more cases of similar mal-treatment, but this is enough.

Avoid the treatment by compression.—This mode of treatment was first introduced by Mr. Young, some fifty years ago. The late Mr. Joherns states, that "bandages and metallic plates were firmly attached around the chest, so as to produce pressure to a considerable extent; the result was that the breathing became laborious, respiration impeded, and the patient soon sank exhausted." I mention this subject as, lately, attempts have been made to revive it.

Avoid the application of chlorine and arsenical gases, as used some years ago by a reverend quack. These empirical remedies ought to be avoided.

There are employed for the generation of this gas, chloride of lime, and diluted sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol. The gas is applied by the following method:—The diluted acid and chloride of lime are put into a Florence flask, and the latter is placed over a spirit-lamp, the wick of which is ignited, until the contents of the flask boil, and then the heated steam is conveyed through a glass or gutta-percha tube attached to the apparatus, to act on the affected part; and this treatment is repeated daily for a quarter of an hour each time. I may be asked, what would be the effect of this mixture, and whether that effect must not be more potent at the temperature at which it is applied? When the heated and irritating steam comes in contact with the diseased sore, it certainly destroys all odour, but from its affinity for water, it also tends to destroy a partially disorganized structure—the slough becomes dissolved, reducing these unhealthy structures; so that, for a brief time, the surface becomes dry, and by removing the ichorous discharges, some alleviation of the pain may be experienced; but the results prove that, ultimately, the tendency of this practice is to greatly aggravate the disease of the organ; for if applied day by day the sloughs are removed so rapidly that the edges of the wound are unable to contract, and thus the process of healing is rendered impossible; and when, in this condition, the hot gas steaming process is constantly applied

to a highly organized structure exposed to its destructive influence, inflammation becomes more active, and, as a consequence, there is more intense pain experienced.

This arises from the fibrous cysts becoming more freely organized and dense, and from the inflammation extending to the neighbouring tissues. Agonised by the result of the treatment, the poor patient abandons all hope of cure by such means.

I have seen and heard from many of the reverend gentleman's victims. In every case he solemnly promised a cure, and in every case death has occurred —for all die; he has declared that their disease was cured, that their death was not owing to the disease, but to other causes. Far better to live with a cancer, and let it alone, than suffer torture from this burning acrid gas, your hopes and strength failing daily, and to be assured, when dying, that you are free from disease.

Avoid Dr. Evans's Charcoal or Carbon.—This is a filthy practice; applying carbon, whether prepared by the doubtful process of electricity or otherwise, is totally inert. The only danger is losing valuable time, and, by destroying the appetite, weakening the vital powers.

APPENDIX.

THE following correspondence took place between the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital and myself in 1852, when I was anxious to introduce my treatment to the profession under their auspices. This was refused to me, a native of this country; but the odium of that refusal was so great, that in 1856, or 1857, they actually solicited a foreign adventurer to try his method of cure, which proved to be a complete failure. From this fact has arisen the report (I hope unwittingly) that I had a ward in that hospital, and that my treatment was a failure. The following letters will prove that such is not the fact:

LETTER No. I.

To the Honorable the Governors and Directors of the Middlesex Hospital.

LONDON; *November*, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—For the last ten years I have been actively engaged as an operating surgeon, and during the greater portion of that time I have paid particular attention to an extensive and exceedingly troublesome class of diseases. In company with Dr. Walter, of Louisiana, I have conducted many experiments, and at last we have discovered a remedy which we believe is certain and efficacious in the following class of diseases, viz., Simple, Malignant, and Cancerous

Tumours, Malignant, Scrofulous, and Sluggish Ulcers (especially that flat Ulcer, so commonly found in debilitated and worn-out constitutions, and erroneously supposed to be owing to a varicose state of the veins), Caries of Bones, Lupus and Malignant Cancer. All the above-named diseases, with the exception of the last terrible disease, are ably and successfully treated by all your distinguished surgeons; yet we claim that our method of treatment will radically cure these diseases in one third of the time they at present take, thereby saving much expense to your Institution. Of the last-named disease, Malignant Cancer, we claim to cure fifty per cent. more than at present done by any other method of treatment. The *modus operandi* of our treatment is to remove the whole diseased matter *en masse* (by a peculiar preparation), leaving a healthy sore free from all disease which any surgeon can rapidly heal up. Your surgeons may say that this is the action of a caustic, and that chloride of zinc, potassa cum calce, arsenical preparations, &c., will produce the same effect. To this I merely reply, that our remedy may act like caustic, yet it possesses the peculiar action different from all other caustics, viz., that it possesses no action or power on healthy tissue, affecting it no more than the mildest dressing, yet acting with vigour on diseased textures, separating in a few days the unhealthy from the healthy. Further, in the treatment of Ulcers, the great difficulty in the healing of them is well known to depend on the unhealthy nature of their edges; but I have found that in the majority of these cases, not only the edges, but a great portion of the adjoining tissue, is also in a state of disease, and until all disease is removed, the cure cannot be permanent. Again, in Malignant Cancer, it is an admitted fact, that the whole system becomes rapidly impregnated with this terrific poison. Now, we know that any therapeutic agent applied to a raw or ulcerated surface is rapidly absorbed into the system, and if there be a combination of therapeutic agents (innocuous to health), but which have the power of destroying and

neutralising the poison of scirrhus, and if such agent can be applied to an ulcerated or raw surface, and allowed to be absorbed into the system, until the system becomes saturated therewith, is not this the only proper and true method of cure to be used? We claim, as having discovered and used such a therapeutic combination with success. Although we claim this as a remedy, yet it must be plain that in all cases it cannot cure, viz., in cases where the disease has advanced to its last stages, and the vital powers of the patient have been worn out, and also in many of those cases where the knife has been resorted to (INDEED FOR THE LAST FEW YEARS, SO CONVINCED HAVE I BEEN OF THE EVIL RESULTS OF ATTEMPTING TO REMOVE MALIGNANT CANCER WITH THE KNIFE, THAT WITHIN THAT PERIOD I HAVE REFUSED TO OPERATE IN MANY CASES), but we claim we can cure at least fifty per cent. more than at present is cured by any other system.

Gentlemen,—Having now fully stated what I believe I am able to do, and knowing from your situation as Governors of the splendid charity over which you preside, that you will be willing to introduce, as far as lies in your power, anything for the relief of suffering humanity, I humbly beg permission to be allowed to introduce it into your Hospital on the following terms:—

First,—In order to convince your Honorable Board that there is nothing *dangerous* or *unprofessional* in my mode of treatment, I shall be willing to reveal and show my method to any one surgeon of a well-known standing, and a person known to be a man of honour, whom you may choose, and whom you can prevail upon to undertake the trust (I should prefer Mr. Lawrence or Sir B. Brodie), on his pledging his word of honour not to reveal it to any one, or to practise this new method without my written consent to do so; then that gentleman can inform your Honorable Board whether it will prove dangerous or not, and superintend the cases.

Secondly,—That a limited number, say twenty patients—

(having not yet recovered from a severe accident, I could not at present attend to more)—afflicted by the above class of diseases, shall be chosen by the Surgeon of the Hospital and myself (fair cases), and removed into a separate ward for the time being, under the sole control of the gentleman you may choose, and myself, and that proper and trustworthy nurses be placed in the said ward under our control.

Thirdly,—That drawings or wax models of the worst cases of disease be taken previous to commencement of treatment, and again after the removal of all disease; said drawings or models, or copies thereof, to belong to me, without expense.

Fourthly,—That when I have removed all disease, and reduced the sore to a state of a healthy sore, the patient shall then be considered as cured, and placed under the care of the House Surgeon, for treatment of simple sore.

Fifthly,—That the diseased masses, when removed, shall belong to me; and, *lastly*, having accomplished these cures in the manner above stated, I shall then receive an acknowledgment to that effect from your Honorable Board.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN PATTISON, M.D.

LETTER, NO. II.

Copy of First Letter from the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital to Dr. Pattison.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL; *23rd Nov.*, 1852.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you that your letter of 17th instant has been read at the Board this day, and the Governors have referred it to the consideration of the Medical Officers of the Institution, and as soon as the Board receive their report, I will communicate again with you.

The Board desires to submit to you that, as you have named two eminent English Surgeons whom you would prefer to see your remedies applied, who are not connected with this Hospital, whether it is not desirable you should in the mean time communicate with them.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MICHAEL SMITH, *Chairman.*

To John Pattison, Esq., M.D.

LETTER, No. III.

Of the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital to Dr. Pattison.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL; 30*th Nov.*, 1852.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you that your letter having been duly considered by the Medical Committee, as well as by the Board of Management of the Hospital, they find that a fundamental Rule of the Institution requires that—"the Surgeons shall enter into a book respectively the names of their patients, with a general statement of their cases, and should any extraordinary circumstance occur in the progress of a Case, or should any remedy be providentially discovered, a record shall be made thereof, and published for the benefit of society."

The Governors, therefore, are, as you will perceive, precluded from availing themselves of your proposal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Dr. Pattison. MICHAEL SMITH, *Chairman.*

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